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Ickes Explains East's Gas; Subs Sunk Exceed Ships; Germans Fine Copenhagen

The World's Day—September 11, 1943

Boston: Failure to Increase Gas Tied to West

Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes said today in a letter to the New York Times that the reason Eastern motorists were not allotted more gasoline Sept. 1 was that "civilian consumption in the West was not reduced sufficiently to make available the additional products which we had hoped to be able to move East."

Boston's Victory Garden Harvest Show, dedicated in large part to the results of first-time amateur wartime gardens, opened today for a three-day run, at Horticultural Hall. [Page 5.]

Speeding up of hard coal shipments to anthracite dealers in the Northeast, where its use in domestic heating will be required earlier in the winter season, has been ordered by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.

Washington: U-Boat Sinkings Exceed Ships Lost

More U-boats have been sunk than merchant ships in the North Atlantic during August, OWI reports. The Nazi undersea fleet made almost no effort to attack, as many marauders were home being rearmed. In May, June, and July, 90 U-boats were sunk in the Atlantic, or nearly one a day.

The new tax program of the Treasury will be ready for submission to the House Ways and Means Committee when it opens hearings Sept. 20, Randolph Paul, Treasury General Counsel, told the committee.

Mrs. Hattie Caraway (D) of Arkansas, only woman member of the U. S. Senate, has spoken out against efforts of some Congress members to restrict or prohibit drafting of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers.

Eighty per cent of Army beef is hereafter to be supplied in frozen boneless form for military use overseas, to save cargo space and speed supplies to fighting fronts, according to the War Food Administration.

James M. Landis, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense, has been named by President Roosevelt as Director of Economic Operations in the Middle East. With headquarters at Cairo, he will have the personal rank of Minister, succeeding in that post Fred Winant, who is returning to Washington to take charge of Middle East supply activities.

In Europe: Germans Fine City of Copenhagen

Fine of 1,000,000 crowns has been imposed on the city of Copenhagen by German occupation authorities for the slaying of a German corporal Sept. 7, according to Stockholm dispatches.

German Ambassador to Japan and the Japanese Foreign Minister have reached complete agreement on further intensified collaboration between Germany and Japan, says the Berlin Radio.

Bulgarian Premier Bogdan Philoff and Minister of War Michoff will resign because as members of the new Regency Council they cannot retain government posts, says the Vichy Radio.

National: Rationing of Train Travel Not Seen

Rationing of civilian rail travel is not planned at present, with the possible exception of the Christmas holidays, states Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation.

Back from the South Pacific, where they toured war fronts, Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson and Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, Director of Production for the War Department, reached San Francisco.

The 200th Liberty Ship built at the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard, Baltimore, marked a period of less than two years in which construction time has been cut from 150 to 25 days. She is the S. S. Hawkins Fudske.

Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons has been given command of the Western Defense Command and the Fourth Army. Because of his policy in Hawaii of allowing persons of Japanese ancestry to remain free except those known or suspected of being disloyal, speculation has arisen on whether he will permit Japanese generally to re-enter the prohibited coastal zone. [Page 9.]

Prices and Your Purse: Turkey Promised by WFA

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Sept. 11

Three more weeks and you can have turkey. War Food Administration officials promise plenty will be left over for civilians after the Army gets its 10,000,000 pounds. Many turkeys are raised to mature in late November, December and January.

Even restaurants that raise turkeys for their own use have not been able to serve them to civilians in August and September.

Brown Stamps

You can use brown stamps in War Ration Book No. 3 for the first time beginning Sept. 12.

Here's the calendar:

Red stamps: X, Y and Z remain valid through Oct. 2.

Brown stamps: A becomes valid Sept. 12 and remains valid through Oct. 2.

Blue stamps: R, S, and T remain valid through Sept. 20. U, V, and W remain valid through Oct. 20.

Sugar stamps: 14 in Book No. 1 remains valid for five pounds of sugar through October.

Stamps 15 and 16 are each valid for five pounds of sugar for use in home canning.

Shoe stamp: 18 in Book No. 1 good through Oct. 31. [Don't wait until the last minute again!]

Plan Bigger Garden

If you didn't have a Victory Garden this year, plan one for next! If you did, plan a bigger one. Agriculture officials are counting on bigger gardens and more yield and in return promise adequate seed and fertilizer.

Milk Curb

Your dairyman isn't likely to let you increase your milk order in the future, now that the War Food Administration is imposing quotas on him. Severity of the program will vary according to the local milk supply situation.

Also you may not be able to buy as much buttermilk, flavored milk drinks and cottage cheese.

Travel Rationing?

Recent train wrecks might result in passenger travel rationing, but it probably won't. Defense Transportation Administrator Joseph B. Eastman advocates letting the railroads cut down their facilities so as not to overtax equipment and maintenance crews. When travel becomes too arduous people will stay home automatically, he thinks.

Christmas Mailing

Christmas mailing season for men and women overseas opens Sept. 15. For the Army it closes

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Saturday at 8:01 p. m. and ends Sunday at 5:51 a. m.
Dimout begins Sunday at 7:59 p. m. and ends Monday at 5:52 a. m.
Dimout begins Monday at 7:57 p. m. and ends Tuesday at 5:53 a. m.

Third War Loan Gets Good Start In the Bay State

Greer Garson's reading of $200,000,000 'gate' is received with cheers in Boston Garden.

By Albert D. Hughes

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Stimulus of American troops on the move again in Italy, plus the estimated $200,000,000 "house" announced in the Boston Garden, and opening day events in Boston, today combined to launch the Third War Loan off to a favorable start in Massachusetts.

More than 20,000 persons filled the Boston Garden from floor to roof and heard Greer Garson, as a climax to the festivities, announce that the audience had accounted for a "gate" to the Treasury of $200,000,000, a statement received with cheers.

Should the bond collections meet the estimated total of the War Finance Committee today, it will mean that Massachusetts' quota, third largest in the nation, will be approximately 35 per cent of the way to going "over the top."

Credit Given

In the roseate flush of the announced Boston total in the Garden, it was pointed out by members of the War Finance staff that such a large audience represented Metropolitan Boston to a large extent. Credit must be given, therefore, to such communities as Cambridge, Newton, Somerville, Chelsea, Everett, Watertown, Brookline, Waltham, Arlington and Winchester, which are also conducting vigorous War Loan campaigns of their own and whose work undoubtedly had some effect on the Boston total, it was also pointed out.

Garden spectators saw a carefully conceived show, far better organized than last year, whose details generally coincided with the old bridal dress tradition—"something old, borrowed, new, and blue."

This performance was preceded by a parade of military equipment and units through Boston's streets, each unit of the parade headed by one of these stars. One of the features of the parade was a British antiaircraft contingent, now visiting at Camp Edwards, which has seen two years of service in Britain, France, Narvik, and the Low Countries.

In a nation-wide radiocast scheduled tomorrow at 7:30 p. m., over the Columbia network, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., is scheduled to make a progress report.

Theaters Co-operate

Motion picture operators throughout the nation also announced that on Monday they would admit free all persons who purchase a bond at their box offices.

Much credit for the smooth manner in which the Garden show went off last night should be given to the ebullient Kay Kayser, who was master of ceremonies. Making himself the butt of many routines with members of the Cavalcade, Kay led off the proceedings with a medley of service tunes which drew great cheers from the servicemen and their loved ones throughout the Garden.

$200,000,000! *Astounding!*

By a Staff Photographer

Film Stars Pack Boston Garden in War Bond Drive

Announcement by Greer Garson, the movies' "Mrs. Miniver," that Boston citizens start with more than $200,000,000 toward the Bay State's War Bond quota of $783,000,000 brought thunderous applause from the audience at Boston Garden at last night's entertainment. Miss Garson is shown above reading the telegram announcement held by screen star James Cagney.

Much of Italian Fleet Reaches Malta; Nazis' Grip on Boot Shuts 'Open Road'; Berlin Reports Italy's King in Sicily

Germany's war machine looms impressively in the wake of first Allied challenge.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The amount of vitality left in the German war machine shows up impressively in the wake of the first Allied challenge to that Army on continental European soil.

While a powerful and expert German reaction was fully anticipated by the Allied High Command its full materialization is in such contrast to the original public reaction to the surrender of Italy that in public perspective it is the outstanding news event of the war week.

The fact is that within less than 36 hours after Italy had surrendered and was in theory open for Allied occupation, German armies had successfully achieved control of all major communication centers in Northern Italy, of the important Northwest Coast ports of Genoa and Spezia, of almost all East Coast ports down to the heel of the peninsula; of Rome itself, and of communication lines from the German base areas in the north to advance German units south of Naples.

Advantages Neutralized

Thus to a very large extent the theoretical advantages available from the surrender of the Italian Government were neutralized swiftly and effectively by a German Army which was quite obviously prepared to cope with such a development as the capitulation of its exhausted and disheartened ally.

This fact should not in any sense be taken as a reflection on the energy or competence of the Allied High Command. On the contrary it was inevitable and expected, except in over enthusiastic public opinion, and its only particular significance is that it puts the magnitude and daring and the hazard of the Allied move into Italy in true perspective.

The major landing in the Naples area was not in any sense a cautious move. On the contrary it was an extremely ambitious move involving far greater risks than any previous offensive operation engaged in by Anglo-American forces. A powerful and expert reaction was inevitable. A cautious plan would have been to work slowly up the Italian peninsula from the Strait of Messina. That would have been possible, and safe, but it offered no gains of any value beyond the gradual capture of Italian soil over a tedious period of many months. No German armies could be captured or even seriously damaged by such an operation.

Naples Worth Having

The alternative chosen was to strike with the maximum boldness possible within the limits of safety. Such maximum boldness meant Naples. Naples is worth having in

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Wide World

Change of Base

Units of the Italian fleet, a considerable portion of which was reported to have sailed into Valletta harbor, Malta, to join the Allies.

Crown Prince and Premier also declared to have fled Italy—Salerno taken by U. S. Fifth Army; British push inland—German hold on Crimea further imperiled by Russians.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

King Victor Emmanuel, Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio, and Crown Prince Umberto were reported by Berlin to have fled to Sicily.

Majority of the Italian Fleet is now in Allied ports, four battleships and six destroyers having steamed into Malta last night.

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill have issued a joint appeal to the people of Italy to take up arms against the Germans, promising that "very strong" Allied forces "are entering Italy at many points."

In Russia, German hold on Crimea is greatly imperilled by a large-scale landing of the Red Army in the Novorossisk area.

American Fifth Army troops have swung south from Naples to capture the port of Salerno.

Now word comes from Berlin of a new Allied landing on the Sorrento peninsula, between Naples and Salerno.

Six of Italy's seven battleships are accounted for. Four are safe at Malta, one is reported in the Spanish port of Palma de Mallorca in the Balearic Islands, and one is admitted lost to German bombers of Corsica.

In addition, 11 cruisers, eight destroyers and numerous smaller units are said to have succeeded in running the German gauntlet.

British troops have pushed inland from their new landing yesterday at the Italian naval base of Taranto.

Meanwhile, the original landing force of General Montgomery is systematically clearing much of the Italian toe of all German opposition.

Berlin says that the Italian naval base of Pola on the Yugoslav side of the Adriatic and the Island of Rhodes in the Dodecanese have surrendered to the Nazis.

In the Naples area the Fifth Army under General Clark is losing no time in pressing inland, as relays of British and American bombers batter German communications in a 60-mile arc around the city, blocking enemy reinforcements which are being rushed to oppose the progress of the Americans. There is strong indication that the Germans intend to wage a major battle at this point.

Speed of Allied progress in Italy will be mainly dependent upon two things: the strength of German dispositions in South and Central Italy, and the effectiveness of British and American supply operations.

The British Eighth Army has stepped up its pace on the Italian toe to such an extent that it is now beginning to overtake the retreating Germans, according to one report. There are still believed to be some four German divisions in Southern Italy, however, and the going is not expected to be easy, particularly with the Germans now in control of the key railway center of Rome, and well established in Northern Italy.

The German news agency, in announcing the capture of the Italian Naval base of Pola on the Adriatic and the island of Rhodes in the Dodecanese, claimed that "the major part of the Italian peninsula is under the control of German armed forces."

In Russia, however, the Germans are definitely on the run. The entire Nazi defense system, east of the Dnieper River, is in danger of collapse. The new landing of the Red Army today in the Novorossisk area, coupled with the capture yesterday of the vital port of Mariupol on the Azov, indicates Russian intention to include the Crimea in its sweep across the Caucasus.

Churchill Joins Roosevelt In Rousing Italy

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—The critical nature of the struggle for Italy was indicated in the unprecedented joint appeal of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill to the Italian people, issued here shortly after midnight, to "take every chance you can; strike hard and strike home," and to drive the Germans from Italian soil.

Capture of Rome by the Germans was watched with tense interest by officials here, as the full Italian struggle opened up and revealed itself and as Adolf Hitler broke a six months' silence in a grim effort to counteract the dismal news of Italy for the German people.

In a sense the sudden Roosevelt-Churchill call was an answer to the Hitler statement made 10 hours earlier; but to a greater degree it was directed straight to the fighting front, where every hour now counts in the race for strategic cities, and where the difference of a strong as against a weak Italian resistance to German forces may make incalculable difference in the length of the succeeding battle and ultimate destruction of the very cities which it is now the Italians' chief interest to protect.

Two other big developments fitted into the Italian picture.

First is the glad news that the success over Atlantic U-boats has been maintained in August. This is expressed graphically in the announcement that during that month more U-boats were sunk than Allied merchant carriers. Officials, however, fear that this may not continue. They expect at any minute a resurgence of waning underwater attacks, and the development of possible new, surprise techniques that may revive the whole program. For the moment however, the news is excellent.

The other development is the rapid expansion of Allied machinery for meeting the emergency of feeding and supplying the areas which their arms are opening up in the Mediterranean region.

James M. Landis, former head of the Harvard Law School, has left

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Russia Reminded of Aid Given by Allies in War

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept 11—While the biggest "second front" dress rehearsal ever attempted has been staged in the English Channel this week, Britain has also heard the most blunt and outspoken answer yet given by responsible British spokesmen to Russia's repeated demands for a "real" second front.

It is Sir Walter Citrine, General Secretary of Britain's Trade Union Council, who has told Joseph Stalin frankly that no one in Russia is in position to dictate strategy to the British Government or the British Chiefs of Staff.

Sir Walter also reminded Mr. Stalin that Britain and the United States might just as well be calling for Russian bases against the Japanese. The only reason they aren't agitating for bases against Japan, Sir Walter implied, is that the British and Americans don't expect that the Anglo-American public clamor would divert Mr. Stalin and his Generals from the military decisions they have reached. So why should Mr. Stalin expect results from his second-front propaganda?

Frank Speaking Needed

Sir Walter has, in fact, come into line with the Anglo-American policy which aims at telling the Russians more pointedly that they are underestimating the Anglo-American part in the war, and that Britain and the United States are not going to be bullied into any military action contrary to their better judgment.

This policy isn't aimed at telling the Soviets to mind their own business. Far from it. It is based on the considered view that British, American, and Soviet collaboration, both now and after the war, can only be effective if based on straight and frank speaking.

That policy has been traceable in many recent pronouncements. It has been well sugared in the speeches by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt which have emphasized the weight that the British and American forces are bringing to bear on the Germans.

Only One Side Praised

But Sir Walter's statement was highly significant because he was speaking with the backing of personal talks in Russia recently with Soviet unionists.

Moreover, he was addressing at Southport, Lancashire, a strongly Left Wing gathering whose Russian sympathies had been further stirred on this occasion by the presence at the conference of 10 Russian fraternal delegates.

These Soviet delegates had been accorded a tremendous welcome at the conference and had a free voice to laud the achievements of the Red Army which they had done with little reference to the achievements of the Allied forces.

It came as something of a surprise to them, therefore, to hear Sir Walter's sharp retort to the Soviet second-front demands and to hear the Sept. 10 session passing with only three dissidents in a vote of confidence in the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and in Sir Walter personally.

The Channel Crossing

Sir Walter challenged the conference to answer what right had any trade unionist to be dogmatic on the question of the landing of 1,500,000 men across the English Channel.

For he assumed that, as the Soviets expected 60 divisions to be called off the Eastern Front, the British and Americans could hardly be expected to land less than 60 divisions.

He claimed that no country had greater experience of amphibious operations than Britain. He also recalled that Mr. Stalin had called for a second front in 1941.

"Suppose we had accepted that and forced our Government into attacking in 1941 before we had the help of the United States," he added.

Leftists Charge Deception

The Communist Daily Worker on Sept. 10 launched a sharp attack on Sir Walter for "bamboozling the Trades Union Congress." It

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Nazi News Halted By 'Ghost Voice'

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP)—A "ghost voice" is bothering German news broadcasters again, Federal Communications Commission monitors reported today.

The voice interrupted a leading Berlin news broadcast with such remarks as "Hitler's army on the eastern front is routed," and "the Russians are driving the beaten Hitler army before them."

During a reading of names of decorated Nazi Army officers, the voice shouted: "All candidates for death!"

Hitler Paints Dark Picture If Germany Drops Nazis

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 11—Adolf Hitler's speech of Sept. 10 was not only an admission of the gravity of the crisis within the Third Reich following the Italian capitulation and Russian successes, but was also an appeal to Germans that unless they desire a similar fate for Germany they must remain faithful to the Führer and the Nazi Party, without whom all would be lost.

Hitler's last speech was in March. The Italian surrender, however, was such a shock to the Germans, from the Führer down, that it was natural that he should utilize this year's opening of the winter help scheme to try to reinspire Germans with confidence in themselves and their leaders, as well as to retain submission of those vassal states which are now doing all possible to abandon the Reich.

Hitler's great praise of Mussolini and insistence upon the treachery of Marshal Pietro Badoglio and his associates may well have been an attempt to discredit or warn in advance certain German "military reactionary and antisocial circles" which might be tempted to follow the Italian example.

"No Traitors in Germany"

Hitler's statement that he had taken necessary measures to prevent similar happenings in Germany indicated how he has been preoccupied recently.

His warning that the United Nations would be mistaken if they imagined they would find traitors in Germany, and that they misjudged Hitler's personal position as well as that of the Nazi Party and military command, may simply be bluff.

On the other hand, it may indicate that the inner Nazi clique around the Führer is determined to take any ruthless measures to prevent surrender in the Reich.

German determination to fight to maintain a hold on Italy as long as possible was indicated in this speech, while the capture of Rome suggests that the Germans hope to establish a temporary defense farther south than military ob-

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Italian Navy:

The majority of Italy's naval strength—four battleships and nine cruisers—has escaped from the Germans and is safely in United

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Better Grading of Eggs To Be Required in N. H.

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In the course of its regular egg inspection work, the Bureau of Markets of the State Department of Agriculture reports that during the past several weeks it has found that some of the larger distributors have sent eggs of very low quality into New Hampshire and sold them as "Grade A" at top prices allowed for that grade.

These eggs were often found to grade a very poor "B" and many were found of "C" quality with a substantial percentage of inedible and rots. Since the term "Grade A" must imply quality, eggs so designated fall within the scope of the New Hampshire Fresh Egg Law and immediate action was taken by the Bureau of Markets to stop this practice.

The Bureau says it hopes that by continued vigorous enforcement of the law it will prevent New Hampshire from becoming the dumping ground for these types of eggs.

Aid to Morale

Gov. Robert O. Blood hails lifting of the pleasure driving ban as an aid to morale. "I feel that lifting of the federal ban on pleasure driving, even though it means continued restricted travel for the average citizen, will decidedly boost the morale of New Hampshire citizens, and be of aid to the general war effort there through," declares the chief executive. He continues by declaring that "we are all glad that necessity for the ban has dissipated, and with it goes the aspect of snooping so undesirable to any well-meaning American."

School Farmers

High schools in New Hampshire in which a majority of the students volunteer to aid farmers in the harvesting of fall crops may close from one to three weeks if necessary. This decision comes from State Commissioner of Education James N. Pringle.

The State Board of Education recommends three ways in which schools may aid the farm manpower shortage. First, a one session day, thereby providing a half day for farm work. Secondly, close the schools for a period of one to three weeks. And, finally, in schools where only a minority of students agree to do farm work, it is suggested that such pupils be excused for periods from one to three weeks with the other students remaining in school continuing their regular study schedules.

Beef Cattle

Beef cattle are being moved into New Hampshire in increasing numbers. There is every evidence of increased interest in cattle raising. Andrew L. Felker, State Commissioner of Agriculture, is loud in his praise of the trend which he has long advocated.

The owners of such cattle, according to Commissioner Felker, are particularly fortunate in that slaughtering regulations have been eased so that the beef cattle being moved into New Hampshire may be slaughtered for winter consumption.

Areas possessing pasture land somewhat removed from milk markets are recommended by New Hampshire agricultural leaders for the raising of beef cattle.

Not Delegates

Senator Styles Bridges and Senator Charles W. Tobey, as well as Representatives Foster Stearns and Chester Morrow—all New Hampshire Republicans—have decided not to be candidates for delegate posts to the Republican National Convention. New Hampshire will send seven delegates at large, four district delegates to the convention. The action has been taken to permit representatives of the rank and file of Republicans, including women, to seek convention seats.

State Police

Members of the State Police force will be the chief gainers under the expansion of the merit system for State employees. The 40 State troopers who received a flat $35 a week will collect at rates ranging from $1,600 to $2,140 a year. Officers will get increases, too; sergeants getting $300 more than regular troopers; lieutenants, $600, and captains $900 more a year than the salary of regular troopers. Future members of the force will be placed on probation for their first year.

Rate Reduced

Two thousand New Hampshire employers covered by the State Unemployment Compensation Division are having their pay-roll tax rate reduced because of favorable employment records, according to Richard S. Rolfe, director of the division. The reduction in rates affects employers who received merit rating reductions for the first half of the year for the maintenance of steady employment in their establishments.

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MORNY BATH SOAP . . . A fine quality soap that is exceptionally well perfumed. Made in England. Ten odors: gardenia, carnation, sandalwood, wild rose, cologne, pink lilac, verbena, violet, jasmine and lily-of-the-valley.
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VIOLET (YEOLAY) SOAP . . . A famous French soap now made in the United States according to the original formula. Box of 3 cakes 1.85

STEARNS SPECIAL FORMULA CREAM . . . A de luxe, extra rich, all purpose cream, 3½-ounce jar .80
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7-ounce jar 1.25
Plus 13 cents Federal Tax

STEARNS EAU DE COLOGNE . . . Six true floral odors: violet, lily-of-the-valley, carnation, white lilac, corsage, garden secrets. One bottle to a customer.
6-ounce bottle 1.50
Plus 15 cents Federal Tax

STEARNS "TEMPLE" TOILET TISSUES. . . A genuine jute tissue of the highest quality, made expressly for us.
2000-sheet rolls, 10 rolls 3.30
1000-sheet flat packages, 10 pkgs. 2.90

STEARNS "FORMULA A" DENTAL CREAM . . . Contains magnesium hydroxide, 3¼ ounce tube .19
5½-ounce tube .65

One empty tin tube must be turned in for each tube purchased.

R H STEARNS CO
BOSTON, MASS.

'Bundles for Russia'

By a Staff Photographer

Cartons Must Be Ready by Monday

Volunteer workers of the Christian Science War Relief Committee are seen packing garments into cartons to be collected on Monday in the clothing drive of the Russian War Relief Committee.

Clothing Drive To Aid Russia Comes Monday

With Mayor Maurice J. Tobin as Honorary Chairman, the Russian War Relief Committee of Boston will conduct a one-day drive for clothing on Monday next. At 10 in the morning city trucks will begin to collect cartons and bundles marked "Clothes for Russia," which may be left on the front curbstone. Brookline and Cambridge trucks will also collect.

Instructions are to tie securely in boxes or heavy paper serviceable clothing for all ages, from newborn babies upward. Garments should be clean and in wearable condition. Holes and rents should be mended as far as possible, since needles and thread are very hard to find in Russia. Blankets and sheets are more desirable. Shoes should be practical, in good repair, and tied in pairs.

If it rains the parcels may be left near the door.

Among the first contributions to be picked up Monday morning will be 100 cartons of garments given by the Christian Science War Relief Committee, which has already shipped clothing, bedding and other comforts valued at $132,000 to Russia, as part of its service to refugees.

Since Jan. 1 the Boston branch of the Russian War Relief Committee has sent 50,000 pounds of clothing by truck to the New York headquarters, to be shipped with Lend-Lease goods to Russia.

This branch is appealing for volunteers to pack, sort and mend, who may report for service, between noon and 10 p. m., any day next week, at either 105 Chauncy Street, second floor, or 87 Milk Street, corner of Congress Street, Boston.

Rehabilitation of Veterans Linked With Social Agencies

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Rehabilitation of veterans, wounded physically and mentally, is a postwar job which the social agencies consider closely linked to their own experiences and discoveries. The appointment again of Miss Hazel Newton to lead the Rehabilitation Institute of the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work, in November, indicates the importance of what she has accomplished as General Manager of the Community Workshops.

It is in small organizations such as this that the Government agencies will find the latest methods of restoring handicapped individuals to a useful and normal place in society. The Workshops, for years known as the Co-operative Workrooms Incorporated, have an interesting history. They grew out of a social service which Mrs. James T. Fields, hostess to Longfellow, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes and Charles Dickens, founded in 1877. They were taken over some 30 years ago by a member of the British peerage, the Earl of Camperdown, until his passing in 1933, could be found hard at work on the premises still occupied by the agency, at 36 Washington Street, Boston.

Garment Makers

The building is on the site of the old Green Dragon, the tavern where, it is claimed, the plans were laid for tossing the British tea into the Harbor in 1773. The very foundation is independence. Day after day persons previously considered helpless and useless in the world of commerce go out from there to take jobs in industry. Today defense factories are taking the Workshops graduates into their machine shops, precision plants and offices. The owners say, "Where can I get more such people?"

At a glance the office personnel and makers of garments in this unique organization appear to be normally free. It is only by degrees that the visitor finds out that a girl operating a sewing machine has her leg in a brace, that a switchboard worker can use only one arm, that another skillful "client" does his job entirely with his feet. They are all "clients," these men and women of different ages, creeds and racial backgrounds, who have been considered unemployable and in many cases sheltered from contact with the industrial world.

The goal of the Workshops is that each person "should gain personal independence to the greatest degree of which he is capable, to the end that he may become, no matter how severe are his handicaps, a contributing member of the community."

The approach to the problems of the client is primarily mental, for the staff have discovered that the most serious handicaps are discouragement, lack of confidence, fear and other mental conditions which prevent people from using what capacities they have. Some of the most obstinate cases of alcoholics have been cured by the patient efforts of Miss Newton and her associates.

When people are happy in their work, they have found they are not so likely to drink. The idea appears to get them to take more interest in useful activity than in self-indulgence. It is only, says Miss Newton, "when they don't want to do anything as much as they want to drink," that the cases look hopeless.

War Fund Aid

It is through contributions made to the Greater Boston United War Fund that the Workshops have been able to continue their service. Clients receive a dollar a day while they are being trained. The proceeds from the garments, chiefly uniforms, manufactured in the workrooms, are applied to maintenance costs.

Confidence in the quality is evident from sub-contract work done recently for the United States Navy. Last year 209 persons were employed in the Workshops. At least as many more were carefully considered, then directed to other agencies better fitted to handle their particular needs.

There is nothing stereotyped about the system employed. One man, the father of a large family, is now drawing $1.08 an hour at the Navy Yard, though for over four years he had not done a stroke of work. Mrs. Gertrude F. Cunningham, the social worker of the agency, saw beyond the physicians' statements to the real cause of his indisposition—discouragement and boredom—and re-established his work habits.

The files contain records of thousands assisted to their proper places in a self-respecting society. Modern methods, Miss Newton points out, are developed far beyond the old way of teaching simple handicrafts. Speaking of the soldiers and sailors who will need help after the war, she says occupational therapy no longer means just making belts, or hammering silver or weaving mats. It may mean, in the case of a literary person, getting books for review; it may mean a college course, or training provided by State extension courses. The possibilities are infinite.

One thing she stresses, from her experience and her observation of what happened to the victims of the first World War; the friends and relations of handicapped veterans must keep an active interest in them. They must know what kind of life they are living behind hospital walls. "We must not let our boys stay there year after year as we did before," she declares, "when there are so many ways of helping them, so many methods of rehabilitation."

One of the encouraging results of social security provisions, she finds, is the consideration Massachusetts cities and towns are giving to persons applying for relief. They are developing constructive ways of helping instead of just handing out money and supplies. The alleviation of family anxiety and better solutions to individual problems are now definitely part of welfare work.

Transport Pilot Takes Time Off To Teach Few Tap Dance Routines

The four-day Twentieth Annual Dance Conference of the Dancing Teachers' Club of Boston ended yesterday at the Hotel Bradford. Few men were present, nearly all of them having been taken into the armed services, but at least one—Johnny Sager of New York—took time out from piloting a Navy transport plane to teach a brief course in tap routines.

Purpose of the conference, according to Miss Hazel Boone, Secretary-Treasurer of the Club who was interviewed yesterday, is to encourage Boston dancing teachers to keep up their own training, maintain their standards at the highest point, and keep abreast of the latest developments in dance forms. "In other words," she said, "the conference helps them become better teachers."

Many of the young women among the hundred or more who attended this year's conference are married to men in the armed forces, according to Miss Boone, and several of them are mothers of growing children. During the four-day sessions they learned new techniques in ballet, modern dance, dances for children, tap, acrobatic, and ballroom dancing, and in novelty dances.

In ballroom dancing, the conference finds the rhumba increasing in popularity, largely because its steps have become somewhat simplified and people have become accustomed to its rhythm. A new form of rhumba which permits changing of partners in the middle of a dance has been a great help at USO dances where there are usually more men than there are girls to dance with them, Miss Boone said. The waltz, too, has become exceedingly popular as is always the case during any war, dancing teachers say. Why, no one knows, exactly.

The conference was climaxed last evening with a buffet supper, entertainment, and dance at the Bradford's main ballroom. Fifty service men came over from the Buddy's Club on the Common to share in the good time.

Miss Lillafrances Viles headed this year's Convention Committee. She is also President of the Club itself.

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Soldiers Harvest Apples

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Senate Head In Maine Out For Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 11—The Republican primary campaign is already well under way in Maine, and Party leaders have already begun separating into various camps, although the polling is still nine months away.

The second candidate to make a public announcement is President of the Senate Horace A. Hildreth of Portland, who confirmed long-held expectations by formally making known his candidacy. As long ago as the final days of the latest Legislative session last April the man who swings the gavel at the opposite end of the Capitol, Speaker of the House F. A. Richardson of Strong, had said he would run.

A far more complicated situation has developed than ever before to make this an interesting and difficult primary for Maine Republicans. It is a concerted move on the part of Gov. Sumner Sewall's friends to induce him to run for a third term.

Several days ago the Governor's supporters in his home city of Bath issued a "feeler" announcement indicating they wished he would run again and hoping State-wide party support would be given his Administration. Governor Sewall himself said he would make no decision in the matter for several months, but he said the announcement did result in substantial encouragement to run again.

Tradition Bobs Up

But the feeler did bring from William S. Linnell of Portland, Republican National Committeeman from Maine, a statement that for Governor Sewall to run for a third term would embarrass both locally and nationally a party which has condemned the third and fourth term aspirations of the national Administration.

Mr. Linnell, who is one of the elder statesmen of the Maine party, protested that a third-term would violate the Maine tradition of rotation in office.

Any embarrassment thus far may be confined to the three men involved. There is one matter in which all three can claim credit, the State's excellent financial position as disclosed in the annual published statement. In contrast with a nation spending itself into fabulous debt to win the war, Maine could show increased revenues, decreased expenses, and steps toward improved financial and administrative policies which lead back to rock-bound, conservative, bill-paying principles. In addition the State could invest substantial sums, which cannot be spent under present conditions, in United States treasury bonds.

It was Governor Sewall's program which envisaged the improvements, but it was the teamwork of legislative leaders which put it across with hardly a hitch, in contrast with the previous Legislature when many of the Governor's proposals met with sharp opposition. It was widely known that nearly every legislative session was preceded by long conferences of the Governor, Speaker, and Senate President, and harmony was said to prevail.

Richardson to Run

But on the final night of the legislative session a group of legislators and others swarmed into the Governor's office and urged him to consider another term. Meanwhile Mr. Richardson, who is Master of the State Grange and Chaplain of the National Grange, announced he would run. It was generally conceded that Senator Hildreth, successful attorney, a director of many business and charitable concerns, would follow the traditional path up through the Senate presidency to gubernatorial candidacy.

Those close to Governor Sewall say his mind is open on the subject and he has no idea of what he will do. Many are urging him to run for Representative in Congress in the first district. An ardent exponent of efficiency in government, the Governor has overlooked political considerations frequently in placing men he thought best fitted in departmental offices. Any action he takes is likely to reflect this independent attitude.

Not at all embarrassed by the situation is former State Senator Roy L. Fernald of Winterport, twice an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. In a recent speech Mr. Fernald expressed the opinion Maine finances do not look so favorable when compared with other states of like size and characteristics. He has not yet announced his candidacy, but he is highly active in the political picture.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Continued Cool

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cool today and this evening with gentle winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Southwestern Maine: Continued cool today and this evening.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Continued moderately cool today.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 9:36 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Sunday, 10:14 a. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Sunday, 10:34 p. m.; height 11.2 feet.
Monday, 11:07 a. m.; height 10.5 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Beacon Hill Chuckles Over Story About Long

A State House Profile

The strong man at the village fair held a large lemon in the palm of his hand. Slowly his long fingers tightened around it. Juice began to flow into a small glass which he held in the other hand. Presently it was half full.

"Now ladees and gentlemen," the traveling Samson said. "I will give one dollar to any man in this crowd who can squeeze another drop of juice from this lemon."

A rather short, stocky man nudged his way to the platform, clambered up, took the lemon in his hand and began to squeeze. The crowd held its breath. The strong man smugly looked on. The stranger's grip tightened on the fruit. Nothing happened. The man smiled, casting an admiring glance at his powerful bared wrist. Then a cheer went up from the onlookers. Another drop appeared at the tip of the fruit and plopped into the glass.

"Who are you my friend," inquired the strong man as he handed over the dollar.

"Why I'm Henry F. Long, the Massachusetts Tax Commissioner, the stranger replied.

Whether or not the above story, now going the rounds at the State House, is true it serves to illustrate a popular conception of Henry F. Long who in 23 years as Tax Commissioner of Massachusetts has established a considerable reputation for his ability to bring in revenue to the State Treasury.

Tax collectors, like the traditional bill collector, are not always the most popular persons in the world. Mr. Long, being an extremely conscientious Tax Commissioner who believes his job is to find new sources of taxation and not merely to administer the State tax laws, is no exception.

Prodigious Worker

But even those who Mr. Long can't count among his friends are quick to concede that he is extremely able and one of the most prodigious workers in the State service. There are many who believe that the Bay State Tax Commissioner is more familiar with tax laws than anyone in this section of the country.

In his office at the State House Mr. Long holds open court on every work day. It is not unusual for as many as eight or 10 persons to be sitting around his big desk waiting for a chance to consult with him on some tax problem.

The dynamic Mr. Long can carry on a conversation with two or three people on as many subjects simultaneously meanwhile answering telephone calls and giving directions to members of his staff.

During legislative sessions Mr. Long may be seen dashing through the State House corridors on his way to or from committee hearings, sometimes trailed by newspaper men or visiting tax officials endeavoring to interview him on the fly.

Straightforward in his remarks before legislative committees, Mr. Long frequently finds himself in the midst of heated discussions in which he seems to take relish. Impetuous, he backs down to no man when the debate is along tax lines.

Advocate of the Sales Tax

A strong advocate of the sales tax which he has backed for years Mr. Long can be depended upon to come up with a proposed new source of income when State tax revenues are lagging.

During the last session he urged lowering of State tax exemption levels and warned that if the State didn't do it the Federal Government would. His prediction soon proved accurate. This year he went so far as to advocate the licensing of "bookie parlors" to give the State a slice of the huge sums flowing through illegal gambling channels—a proposal which the Legislature spurned.

A native of Topsfield, Mass., and a descendant of Robert Long who came to the United States about 1639, Mr. Long was engaged in banking and commercial business for a number of years before entering State service.

He served as private secretary to two Massachusetts Governors, Samuel Walker McCall and Calvin Coolidge. The latter appointed him as Commissioner of Taxation in 1920.

In 1941 it looked for a time as though the hard-boiled Tax Commissioner might not be reappointed by Governor Saltonstall. This situation developed as a result of the Commissioner's frequent overestimates of yield from State tax sources which in 1943, for instance, caused the Governor considerable embarrassment and resulted in Governor Saltonstall's first year in office ending with a deficit.

But the Governor was determined that Mr. Long's successor should be extremely competent and definitely not a political job seeker. After combing the field he apparently decided that such a man was not available and Mr. Long continued in the office. He may set up some sort of a record for long time office holding before he gets through.

By a Staff Photographer

Henry F. Long

Massachusetts State Commissioner of Taxation and Corporations.

Boston Office For Political Group of C.I.O.

Political influence of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in New England will be furthered by a regional office of the C. I. O.'s Political Action Committee, it is announced.

The office will be located in Boston. It will be a branch of the national headquarters located in New York City. Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, is National Chairman. Fourteen regional offices are being set up throughout the United States.

First steps in the new political program will include effort to get all possible C. I. O. members to register for the elections of next year.

The C. I. O.'s political plans were recently described by Philip Murray, National C. I. O. President, as the most important organized labor had ever undertaken in this country.

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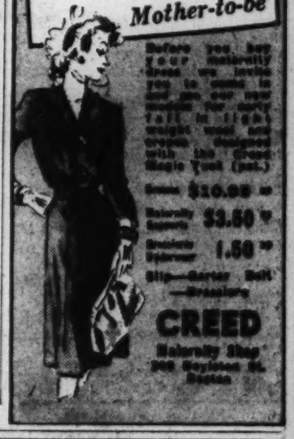

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Fashion Authority

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BOSTON

Baruch Manpower Report Is Ready for Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—A comprehensive report on manpower by Bernard M. Baruch and John Hancock, of the War Mobilization staff of James F. Byrnes, recommends sweeping action to meet America's civilian problem No. 1.

The report, it is learned, is ready for Congress just as it returns from vacation to take up this pressing question.

The report may be as important in its objective approach to the manpower problem as was the earlier Baruch report on rubber.

It was prepared in the course of discussion of production and manpower controls just adopted for the West Coast. Its broad terms, however, cover the country.

Reason for Fathers' Draft

Here are some of the points, learned here to be covered by the Baruch-Hancock report and subsequent discussion of its recommendations:

War Manpower Commission's order authorizing drafting of fathers was required to give the Government some control over half of the 7,000,000 draft-age fathers engaged in nonessential jobs. In granting deferments, Selective Service should emphasize occupation rather than dependency.

The "Tydings amendment" giving blanket deferment to farm workers has made the farm a haven for draft dodgers, and permitted farmers to hoard labor. It should be modified.

America faces this sieuation: There is nothing to spare in planning the war program and the country can't get enough of everything. The nation must either get better production, curtail some war production, or further restrict civilian goods. That's the choice. The report expresses the belief that an oversupply of much war material is being built up.

Ways to Save Manpower

The Government should set the example by cleaning house and eliminating labor hoarding. Washington questionnaires and inquiries should be reduced to a minimum to save time of already overstrained plant managerial staffs.

Labor hoarding is an end-product of wasteful cost-plus-fixed-fee war contracts. Fixed price contracting should be substituted where possible.

The nation is suffering from "peace jitters." Remedy: assure efficient producers of priorities on tools and conversion materials at the end of the war. Promise workers first call on choice peace jobs when peace comes.

Manufacturers ought to have assurance of a uniform contract-cancellation policy if they are making goods for more than one Government branch.

Biggest production problem is aircraft; without waiting for national service legislation every effort to meet manpower problem should be made. If the new West Coast program fails, national service legislation will fail. The new program establishes labor priorities, employment ceilings, worker deferment—all elements of the proposed national service legislation.

West Coast Program

The West Coast program should be regarded as a laboratory test for the nation; it should be the pattern for manpower controls elsewhere as need arises.

Community support is needed to make any manpower control work; with community support, specific controls may not be needed.

Other points in the Baruch-Hancock report:

West Coast manpower shortage follows contract allocation made without regard to the region's labor supply, and difficulties of persuading workers to cross the Rockies. Contractors faced with manpower shortages naturally build up worker supply beyond capacity and hoard labor. The report, it is understood, recommends that no more West Coast contracts be let, many existing contracts must be stretched beyond proposed time, some canceled. Already, it is understood, some ship contracts are being transferred.

Labor turnover and absenteeism is partly compounded of "little things"—housing, community facilities, sanitary facilities, lack of beauty parlors.

Specific West Coast techniques to stretch the aircraft labor force—recommendations for 4-hour, part time shifts for housekeepers; use of children part time: release from armed forces of drafted key workers.

It is learned here the West Coast program ultimately adopted was first proposed by the War Manpower Commission; then elaborated in the light of the Baruch-Hancock report.

Cartoons in the News

Summers, Buffalo Evening News

Let's Give 'Em a Great Big Hand!

HOLD ON TO YOUR HATS GOING AROUND THIS NEXT CORNER!
KLICKETY CLACK
KLICKETY CLACK
KLICKETY CLACK
ALL HODE OF GERMAN VICTORY
PROPAGANDA MINISTER GOEBBELS MAVING A MORE - LIKE A GALLOPING WAR HORSE.

Ding © New York Tribune, Inc.

Anyway, We're Not the Only Optimists

Compulsory Health Insurance Opposed by Housing Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 11—Objection to the compulsory health insurance feature of the Wagner-Murray social security bill now in Congress is registered by the Executive Committee of the National Association of Building Owners and Managers. Its opposition makes one of the first expressions of business sentiments on this issue.

The Association also declares against doubling the taxes for social security to finance the extensions of the system as proposed in the bill, and protests against further centralization of government.

On the health insurance question, the building owners' and managers' organization says that the bill would "provide health insurance in a manner calculated to bring medical treatment and hospitalization under unwarranted federal control." It further terms the trend toward state medicine involved in compulsory health insurance as running "counter to American democratic principles."

Studied by Committee

The position of the association was made public in announcing the conclusions of a special committee it named to study the legislation. In general the committee described the proposals as "untimely, impractical, uneconomic, and unsound," the association reported.

The increase in pay-roll deductions called for in the bill, added to those already in force to finance the present social insurance, would be burdensome in the extreme, Frank M. Whiston of Chicago, chairman of the special committee, said.

"Neither industry nor the individual employee can stand this additional tax load," he added. "We can expect that proponents will paint the benefits in glowing colors; but there is another side to the picture.

"Conversion from war to peace will demand all the financial resources of both capital and labor. It is imperative that taxes be lightened at the earliest possible moment—certainly not needlessly increased.

Higher Tax Opposed

"Instead of raising the social security rate, the law should be amended to permit a reduction in social security taxes where individual employers develop their own pension trust retirement plan. Such plans make for industry solidarity and should be encouraged, whereas the tendency of the present law is to put them out of business.

"If any extension of the social security program is contemplated, it should be through 'grants in aid' to funds administered by the states. Centralization of power in the Federal Government has gone far enough.

"We are of the opinion that our financial house should be put in order before any proposal of such proportions as the Wagner-Murray Bill contemplates is even considered by Congress."

13 Tons of War Booty From Sicily to Aid Bonds

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower advised Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., today that he has shipped 13,000 tons of equipment captured in Sicily to this country for display during the $15,000,000,000 Third War Loan.

Addressed to "War Bonds, U. S. A.," the booty will be exhibited in a number of cities, as yet undesignated, to give Americans an idea of the kind of Axis weapons their money is helping destroy.

Many Veterans' Bills Close To Roosevelt Plan

What of the peacetime future of veterans of World War II? In four articles, of which this is the third, an analysis of present plans and probable aid for adjusting returning servicemen to civilian life is presented.

WASHINGTON (AP)—So far most of the program for putting the veterans of World War II back to work in peacetime America is composed of plans and promises.

When Congress returns this month from its summer session of pulse-feeling, it will find already in the hopper more than 100 bills dealing with veterans' problems. Scores of them will never see light but others are so close to the President's now much discussed "six-point program" that it's safe to say they are already slated for passage in some form.

The President's program includes:

1. Mustering out pay for persons in the armed services and merchant marine.
2. Unemployment insurance for those who can't find jobs readily.
3. Provisions for further education and trade training at Government expense.
4. Credit for both unemployment insurance and old age pensions for the time they were in the service.
5. Improved hospitalization, rehabilitation and medical care.
6. Adequate pensions for disabled members of the services.

An effort is being made now to take this veterans' legislation out of the realm of politics. Almost all observers agree that it would be a good thing. There are a few, however, who think the national elections are too close and the armed services vote is too big a plum to avoid a scrap over it.

Nevertheless, the fight, if there is one, will be over the forms the benefits will take—not over the benefits themselves. Most of them are considered here a foregone conclusion.

There is certain to be considerable debate, too, over how much the Treasury can stand, with the economy-minded battling to keep within reasonable bounds those who think Uncle Sam's pocket has no bottom.

Certain to touch off the explosions will be the forthcoming message to Congress in which the President has promised to outline specific legislation to cover his six points.

It is believed here now that the President's suggestions will run much in line with the postwar planning report of the now defunct National Resources Planning Board. That recommends, among other things, a three months' mustering out furlough at base pay; 26 weeks of unemployment insurance for those who can't find jobs; tuition and allowances for those who wish to continue their education or trade training.

Probation Granted In Harlem Case

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP)—Mrs. Margie Polite, whose altercation with a policeman precipitated the Harlem disturbances of Aug. 1 that caused six deaths and an estimated $5,000,000 damage, was placed on a year's probation on a disorderly conduct charge.

Patrolman James Collins was arresting the Negro woman in a hotel lobby when a Negro military policeman on leave interfered and was shot by Collins.

Crowds roamed Harlem streets after the shooting, looting and damaging scores of stores.

In Probation Court, Magistrate Charles E. Ramsgate told Mrs. Polite:

"The probation officer's report shows you had borne an excellent reputation up to your arrest that night. I agree with the police and the District Attorney's office, however, that your disturbance actually was responsible for that rioting. I hope you always will realize you were responsible for that rioting."

Talk in Washington

More than 511,000,000 calls were handled by Washington telephone operators last year.

Key to Peace: Unity of All Thinkers

By Robert M. Hallett
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—Four indispensable conditions for a lasting peace were listed by Prof. Pitirim A. Sorokin, of Harvard University, at the opening session of the fourth annual conference on science, philosophy and religion in their relation to the democratic way of life at Columbia University here Sept. 10.

About 200 leaders in science, philosophy, religion, arts and letters are participating in the discussion of the papers presented at the conference by Professor Sorokin and scores of others.

"Intellectual and Spiritual Bases for Enduring Peace" is the general topic of the conference, which will continue through Monday.

Professor Sorokin's program for peace follows:

1. Universalizing most of the contemporary cultural and spiritual values.
2. Effective promulgation and inculcation among all states, nations and social groups of a set of fundamental norms and values which shall be universally binding.
3. Explicit limitation of the sovereignty of all states in regard to war and peace.
4. Establishment of a supreme international authority vested with the power of obligatory and enforced decision in all international conflicts.

Sovereign Body

"This international body must be alone sovereign in all matters concerning war and peace, with the proviso that its decisions are final (unless they are reconsidered by the body itself) and that war as a rule would either be entirely eliminated or would be used as a punitive measure against the violating group only in rare cases and on a small scale with the elimination of all the most destructive and inhuman aspects of war," Professor Sorokin proposed.

Such an international body should consist not only of representatives of nations, but also of the representatives of the great religious bodies, of the representatives of science, fine arts, agriculture, and industrial labor and management, he said.

"One of the main defects of all previous alliances and of the League of Nations was that they were made up only of the representatives of political groups," he continued. "But the state is not the only important social organization. Side by side with it and no less important—indeed, from the point of view of creativeness, much more important—are other organizations: religious, scientific, artistic, economic, and familistic. They have contributed to the progress of mankind no less, but rather more, than the states."

Juristic Basis Discussed

In a paper discussing "A Juristic Basis for Enduring Peace," Prof. Frank E. Horack, Jr., of Indiana University, declared that a permanent world peace implies the existence of a legal order administered by government and sanctioned by enforceable rules of equity and justice. Success in establishing such a government will not come in one easy gesture; it must be worked for, planned for, supported and be able to survive civil war, he said, adding that it will be "the product of generations, indeed, of centuries."

Prof. Louis Gottschalk, of the University of Chicago, another contributor to the conference, said the lessons of peace making in the past revealed three general policies that should be followed. These, he said, were that (1) leniency is better than revenge in dealing with a conquered enemy; (2) expiation of guilt by punishing of scapegoats is better than national humiliation of an enemy; and (3) co-operation of big powers alone to preserve peace is better than ostensible but inadequate co-operation of all the powers, both big and little.

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It's the Season of Year To Augment Compost Pile

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Don't burn those leaves or throw away the plants you clear from your garden. This is the time of year to build up or add to that compost pile which is maintained to improve your Victory Garden soil. Compost adds humus to the soil. Humus is decayed vegetable matter and of great value as an enricher and conditioner.

Every Victory Garden should have its compost pile. Better yet, a series of perhaps three compost piles: one thoroughly decomposed and in use; one completed but untouched until it ripens, and the third being added to as you clear the garden and rake the falling leaves. The compost pile you build this coming fall will not be ready for use until the fall of a year from now, for decomposition is slow in cold weather. If, however, you need to hasten it, there are preparations on the market for doing so.

A compost heap is composed of all manner of vegetable refuse. Some gardeners prefer putting it into a pit, others build it above soil level, inclosing it with boards or wire netting. It should be conveniently near the garden and hidden from view by shrubs or vines.

Almost Everything Useful

When removing plants that have finished bearing, or when cleaning up the garden for winter, when disposing of grass clippings, or autumn leaves, put these on the compost pile. You can also add carrot tops, outer cabbage leaves, potato peelings and other trimmings from kitchen activities. Trimmings of plants and bushes, if not woody, can be added as well.

What about those plants which have been fungus- and insect-ridden? Some gardeners say add them also. They say that no insects and spores can be carried through compost. After we had put some corn stalks in one of our compost piles the other day, however, we read in a garden dictionary that any corn having that black kernel smut fungus should be burned. Ours had it badly. So we dug it up, took out the useless ears and burned them. A job we recommend doing first instead of last. Perhaps slightly infested plants are safe in the compost pile; but spores and insects have a remarkable way of living through adversity, so our advice is to be on the safe side and burn all such material.

U. S. Agricultural Advice

The basic layer of a well built compost pile is inverted sods, chopped cornstalks, and other rough material, about four inches deep. If you have manure spread a layer about three inches deep on your rough foundation. This makes heat, which causes decomposition. Next pile a layer of soft vegetable refuse and leaves. On top of this spread a well balanced commercial fertilizer or your special preparation for hastening decomposition, or agricultural lime, bone meal, or super-phospate. If possible your next layer should be an inch or so of loam. After that, repeat the process: vegetable refuse, plant food, and loam.

Keep the current top of your pile concave so that water will soak into it. Water the pile at frequent intervals, too, if rains are scarce. Next spring, fork it through and mix it well, then shape it as before.

A special notice from the United States Department of Agriculture urges gardeners not to burn leaves this coming fall but to put them into compost piles, thus saving them for humus. The Department also proposes this useful trick: Before the leaves fall, forage in ditches, gutters and in corners where last year's leaves have drifted, and along fences and walls where they are still lying, and gather this decayed last year's crop of leaves, for the compost pile. They rot quickly and speed up the pile. Or they can be spaded into the soil direct.

As for this year's leaves: In any case, do not burn them. If you haven't a garden take them to someone who has a compost pile. They are too valuable as conditioner and as plant food to waste in wartime.

Ad Club to Hear How Food Fights

"Food fights for freedom." That's the subject of the first fall meeting of the Advertising Club of Boston to be held in the Statler Hotel on Monday, highlighted by the addresses of two distinguished Washington officials.

Vernon D. Beatty, Director of Advertising for the War Food Administration, and M. L. Wilson, Chief of Nutrition and Food Conservation of the Department of Agriculture, will tell the story of Uncle Sam's gigantic effort to put thousands of waste acres and family gardens into production and get the nation canning and preserving millions of jars of foodstuffs.

Police Chiefs at Edwards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass., Sept. 11—More than 75 members of the Southeastern Massachusetts Police Chiefs' Association made a tour of Camp Edwards yesterday as guests of Col. Roy W. Smith, camp commander.

Many Courses Of Schooling Open to Adults

By Millicent J. Taylor

Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Youngsters of Greater Boston who have just dusted off the old textbooks and reported to teacher aren't the only ones who go to school as soon as the leaves begin to turn. That their elders certainly do a respecptable amount of studying on their own account is evidenced by the fact that over 4,000 courses for adults offered by more than 200 schools are listed in this year's catalogue, "Educational Opportunities of Greater Boston," the 21st annual directory published by the Prospect Union Educational Exchange.

The appearance of this directory each fall is the signal for a widespread exploring on the part of thousands of grownups who wish either to improve themselves in their jobs, prepare for new jobs, widen their horizons, or simply join a group for some form of mental or physical recreation.

The Prospect Union Educatoinal Exchange, widely known as a pioneer in adult education, begins this month its 21st year as an educational clearing house. All the schools included in the booklet have been investigated and approved by the Exchange, which is a non-profit making social agency charging no fees. Prospect Union, of which the Exchange is a part, has served adult education for 50 years.

In addition to providing an annual catalogue of those courses and schools which will take adults regardless of their previous academic training, the Union offers educational guidance for men and women at its headquarters, 18 Brattle Street, Harvard Square, Cambridge. "These guidance interviews are free," said Miss Zelda Lions, director of the Exchange. The phone is Trowbridge 3080.

The courses available in Greater Boston this winter seem varied enough to meet all needs. One can take "Janitor Training," "Good Taste in Dress," History, Bird Study, Anglo-Saxon, or what-you-will. As might be expected, the biggest increase is in all fields contributing to the war effort. Mathematics, the natural sciences, mechanical, electrical, and aeronautical engineering, technical and trade subjects have swelled the book. The new field on plastics enters the picture, too.

"We have listed four centers for courses in plastics," Miss Lions said, and she added further that because the subject is so new "it is especially important to the student to know of courses that have been responsibly investigated."

Modern language courses have also increased in number. French still leads, but Spanish now takes up a full page in the catalogue. Instead of one or two courses in Russian there are now several. Among the more unusual languages, Malay, Arabic, Hindustani and Gaelic may be found; and Chinese and Japanese not only in regular courses but also in "conversational" form.

A six-lesson course called "Introduction to Boston" will probably bring newcomers together and also awaken seasonal residents to new appreciations of their historic city. "Radio repairing," in addition to training new employees of the radio business, may be hailed with relief by some of the desperate householders who cannot get hold of a service man. "What Every Woman Operator Should Know About an Automobile" will probably be recommended by husbands, even though it might classify in New England only as postwar preparation.

Electrician's Mates

Certification exercises were held last night by Franklin Technical Institute for the eleventh group of Coast Guard Electrician's Mates and the eighth group of Electrician's Mates (Telephone). Some 80 men received certificates in the program.

'Airmada' Bond Sales

Heroes of the present war, each of whom has been officially decorated, are aboard Army and transport planes en route to 52 widely separated cities as a part of the Third War Loan "Airmada," the Treasury has announced.

One plane, leaving New York City, is visiting Newark and Jersey City, N. J., New Haven, Providence, Manchester, N. H., Worcester, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, and Scranton, Pa.

Among those aboard is Coast Guardsman Robert J. Croak of Boston.

New Squantum Chief

Commander Samuel G. Colwell yesterday tsumed command of the Squantum Naval Air Station, with which he has been closely associated for nearly 20 years.

At an impressive military ceremony, Capt. Edgar T. Neale turned the command over to the new commanding officer. The Captain had assumed command there on May 26 after two years in the South Pacific, and will now go to the Naval Air Station at Jacksonville, Fla.

Commander Colwell, whose home is in Cowesett, R. I., has been a naval aviator since the first World War, and has played an important part in building the Squantum establishment, which has increased the tempo of its many activities since discontinuing primary flight training last month.

Commander Colwell joined the Naval Reserve in 1917 and flew in Europe. After the war, he returned to business life in Rhode Island, but continued in reserve activities, operating with squadrons at Squantum each summer. He returned to current active duty in 1939, and, as a lieutenant, became executive officer of the Naval Reserve Aviation Base at Squantum. In May he added the task of executive officer of the entire air station.

Boston Opens Heart and Pocketbook

By a Staff Photographer

Stars of Filmdom in Grand Finale at Boston Garden War Bond Show

To the tune of more than $200,000,000 contributed in the Third War Loan, and to the strains of Kay Kyser's famous dance band, about 25 movie stars and starlets entertained a capacity crowd of more than 20,000 last night. Each individual act brought cheers from the audience, and the show wound up with a lineup of all the stars, followed by display of national colors and the singing of the Star-Spangled Banner.

Free War Work Classes at Northeastern

War Activities in New England

To help train New England's share of the 2,600,000 persons who must get into war work by next July under the national manpower program to keep production on the upgrade, Northeastern University today announced a new series of free classes at convenient hours for persons now in non-essential jobs.

Under the "engineering, science, and management" schedule sponsored by the United States Office of Education, the courses are of college grade, with requirements varying with each class.

Courses which begin on Oct. 11 are: cathode-ray equipment, elementary chemistry, elementary electricity, engineering fundamentals, beginning radio, industrial cost accounting, industrial inspection, introduction to engineering, metallography, engineering methods, piping, drawing, pre-engineering mathematics, principles of physics, and time study.

Those starting on Oct. 16 are advanced mathematics for teachers, and mathematics for teachers.

Courses opening on Oct. 18 are elementary engineering, drawing, fundamentals of radio, machine drawing, mechanical testing of materials, optical instrhments (theory and practice), and technical drawing problems.

On Oct. 24, a course begins in Ultra-High Frequency Technique II.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Plymouth—"Dark Eyes," by Elena Miramova and Eugenie Leontovich. Featuring Tamara Geva, Elena Miramova, Ludmilla Toretzka. 8:30. (Last day.)

Shubert—"Big Time," presented by Fred Finklehoffe and Paul Small. Starring Ed Wynn. 8:30. Sunday performances 3 and 8:30. (Last performance Sunday evening.)

Colonial—"Life With Father," comedy presented by Oscar Serlin. Featuring Harry Bannister, June Walker. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society. Harold C. Schmidt and Lorne M. Cooke, conductors. 2.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Report From the Aleutians." 1:50, 5, 8:05. "Stage Door Canteen." 3:35, 8:45, 9:45.

Fenway—"Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart. 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. "Someone to Remember," Mabel Paige, John Craven. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:10, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—"Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 10:05. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:55.

Kenmore—"Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Jack Oakie. 3, 6:20, 9:50. "Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat. 1, 4:30, 8.

Majestic—"Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 10 a. m., 1:16, 4:40, 8:04. "Dr. Rhythm," Bing Crosby. 11:58 a. m., 3:12, 6:36, 10.

Metropolitan—"Hoosier Holiday." Dale Evans. 9:50 a. m., 1:14, 4:38, 8:02. "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. 11:05 a. m., 2:29, 5:53, 9:26.

Modern—"Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. 10:50 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabella, John Sutton. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:25, 7:55.

Orpheum—"Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:30, 10:25. "Buckskin Frontier," Richard Dix. 9:20 a. m., 12:15, 3:10, 6:05, 9.

Paramount—"Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35. "Someone to Remember," Mabel Paige, John Craven. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:10.

RKO—Boston—"We've Never Been Licked," Richard Quine, Anne Gwinne. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Stage Show: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:30.

Scollay—"Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:10. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Gladys George. 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 7:55.

South Station Theater—"March of Time—and Then Japan." "Tell Tale Heart." "Common Cause." "Champion Maker," cartoons and latest newsreels.

State—"Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball. 11:50 a. m., 3:15, 6:40, 10. "Buckskin Frontier," Richard Dix. 1:35, 5, 8:20.

Telepix—"March of Time—And Then Japan." "At the 'Cage' Door Canteen." "Songs of the States." "Unusual Occupations." "Swimming Champions." "Donald Duck"; cartoon; Lionel Barrymore; Crew Racing; World News. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Heading for God's Country," William Lundigan. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:35, 10:10. "Bowery Blitzkrieg," 10:55 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:30, 9.

Uptown—"Two Tickets to London," Alan Curtis. 1:05, 4:25, 7:50. "The Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. 2:25, 5:50, 9:10.

Washington Street Olympia—"Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 10:50 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "DuBarry was a Lady," Red Skelton. "Hitler's Hangman," Alan Curtis. Continuous 1:45-11.

Allston: "Redhead from Manhattan," Lupe Velez. "King of the Cowboys," Roy Rogers. 1:45, 5.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Background to Danger," George Raft. "Mr. Big," Gloria Jean.

Regent: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "Boston Blackie Goes to Hollywood," Chester Morris.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. "Sin Town," Constance Bennett. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "3 Girls About Town." Joan Blondell. "Submarine Raider," Margaret Chapman. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "High Explosives," Chester Morris.

Coolidge Corner: "Stage Door Canteen."

Cleveland Circle: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien. Continuous 1:30-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Du Barry Was a Lady," Lucille Ball, Red Skelton. "Hitler's Madmen," Patricia Morison. Continuous 1-11.

Harvard: "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabelle, John Sutton. "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan. 2, 8.

University: "Stage Door Canteen." 2:18, 5:25, 8:45.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. "Get Going," Grace McDonald.

Codman Square: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. "Background to Danger," George Raft. Continuous from 1:30.

Franklin: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. "Background to Danger," George Raft. Continuous from 2.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 3:10, 6:10, 9:10. The Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 5, 8.

Park: "Slightly Dangerous," Robert Young, Lana Turner. "The Moon Is Down," Cedric Hardwicke.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy, Walter Brennan. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy. Continuous from 1:30.

Hyde Park: "No Escape," Dean Jagger. "Bandit Ranger," Tim Holt. 1:30. Continuous from 7.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Dixie," Dorothy Lamour, Bing Crosby. "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Five Graves to Cairo," Anne Baxter. "Varsity Show," Dick Powell. 2:15, 6:05, 8:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Stage Door Canteen," 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Mystic: "The Devil with Hitler," Alan Mowbray, Bobby Watson. 2:15, 5:20, 8:35. "The Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat. 3:10, 6:15, 9:20.

Maplewood: "Mysterious Doctor," Eleanor Parker, John Loder. 3:40, 8:50, 9:51. "Swing Your Partner," Lulubelle, Vera Vague. 2:12, 5:13, 8:14.

Strand: "Background to Danger." 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "Good Morning Judge," Dennis O'Keefe. 2:15, 5:25, 8:25.

Orpheum: "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Song of Texas," Roy Rogers. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

MEDFORD—Medford: "White Savage," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders. Continuous 1-11.

Feiway: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power. "Mysterious Doctor," John Loder.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "White Savage," Maria Montez, Sabu.

NATICK—Colonial: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, Cesar Romero. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Black Raven," George Zucco, W. McKay. "Keep 'Em Slugging," Bobby Jordan. 2, 8.

Strand: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. "Murder in Times Square," Edmond Lowe, M. Chapman. 3, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. "Hi Buddy," Dick Foran.

Strand: "Forever and a Day," Brian Aherne, Ida Lupino. "Saludos Amigos."

Capitol: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. "Song of Texas," Roy Rogers.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. "Hi, Buddy," Dick Foran. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten. 2:07, 7:54. "White Savage," Sabu, Maria Montez, Jon Hall. 3:35, 9:20.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Du Barry Was a Lady," Lucille Ball, Red Skelton. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten. Continuous 1:30-11.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "The Moon Is Down," Cedric Hardwicke. "Swing Your Partner," Lulubelle and Scotty.

Coolidge: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. "Cinderella Swings It," Guy Kibbee.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. "Let's Have Fun," Margaret Lindsay.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Stage Door Canteen." "March of Time's —And Then Japan."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Forever and a Day," Ida Lupino, Charles Laughton. "Quiet, Please, Murder," Gail Patrick, George Sanders.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Leopard Man," Dennis O'Keefe. "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor. 2:30, 7:50.

Hartford Views Problem Of Night-Time Shelters

The CD Reporter

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

The need for adequate night-time air raid shelters in Hartford, Conn., is posing a problem for Civilian Defense officials. The problem, evident there in the past, was especially marked during a surprise blackout test, when hundreds in downtown Hartford stood in doorways during the "danger" period.

"We have gone over the matter many times," said Thomas G. Fraser, chairman of the Hartford War Council. "But there doesn't seem to be any solution. Owners of downtown business properties have been very kind about letting us use their facilities for shelter, but we can't very well ask them to keep the buildings open all night at their expense."

CD Force Aids

No one in Barton, Vermont, doubts the value of a Civilian Defense organization! The protective units of Barton's CD force went into action recently to clear up the damage caused by a violent storm and consequent flood.

Washouts on the Canadian Pacific Railway blocked U. S. Highway No. 5 until after midnight and there was severe property damage. Huge slides from the rail fill carried into the highway earth, cinders, rail ties, a sizable tree, a telegraph line pole, and a control tower of the rail safety block system.

Under the direction of Lewis M. Krewet, local Civilian Defense Director, Barton's CD volunteers were mobilized and with the assistance of the local State Guard company detoured traffic and wielded shovels to Clear U. S. No. 5.

Krewet's volunteers were not all men, either. The women of canteen and motor corps units supplied the men with coffee and doughnuts until the job was done.

Albert A. Cree, Executive Vice-Chairman of the Vermont Council of Safety, gave high praise to Director Krewet and his unit chiefs and to Company 3 of the State Guard. In a letter of commendation, Mr. Cree emphasized the value of careful planning, organization and leadership, writing, in part: "The participation of your protective units and of the local State Guard in repairing the damages inflicted by the storm and floods is an inspiration and an example of usefulness to all like organizations in the State."

Even if Vermont's mobilized civilian army never has to take the field because of enemy aircraft bombs or incendiary-caused forest fires, the value of civilian protection organization has been demonstrated. This is the second reported disaster in Vermont in which mobilized units of Civilian Defense have taken the field to render emergency assistance. The first instance was the recent bomber crash in Randolph.

Local defense councils will be interested in Barton's CD personnel statistics. Mr. Krewet has 354 members of the Citizens Defense Corps enrolled in the protection services, and 130 members of the Citizens Service Corps enrolled in a variety of war service jobs essential to the national war program.

Training Exercises

Howard L. Jenkins, Director of Region 4 of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, has notified Civilian Defense officials throughout the region of a region-wide CPX training exercise to be held on Oct. 18, at which time their endeavors will be observed by members of the State staff and Office of Civilian Defense.

Pre-exercise meetings will be held in each warning district on the following dates: Salem, Monday, Oct. 4; Lowell, Tuesday, Oct. 5; Lawrence, Wednesday, Oct. 6; and Haverhill, Thursday, Oct. 7. Members of the State staff and OCD will be in attendance at these meetings to give each town the fullest possible assistance.

The same bulletin also outlines the procedure to follow in securing the services of the Massachusetts State Guard, and quoted Colonel Converse, commanding officer of Region 4, M. S. G., as follows: "Chief air raid wardens, or others in similar capacity, can secure the services of the State Guard in an emergency if they are available."

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red Stamps, "X," "Y," and "Z" in War Ration Book No. 2 valid; expire Oct. 2.

Sept. 12—Brown stamps "A" of War Ration Book No. 3, for purchase of meats, fats, butter, etc., become valid, expiring Oct. 2.

Sept. 19—Brown stamps "B" valid, expiring Oct. 2. The next four brown stamps, all expiring Oct. 30, will become valid on the following dates: "C," Sept. 26; "D," Oct. 3; "E," Oct. 10, and "F," Oct. 17. Both brown and red stamps will be usable between Sept. 12 when the first series of brown stamps become valid and Oct. 2 when the final sets of red stamps expire.

Sugar—Stamp No. 14 in War Ration Book 1 is now good for five pounds of sugar through Oct. 31. Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, expire Oct. 31.

Canned Goods—Sept. 20—Blue stamps "R," "S," and "T," now valid, expire on this date. Blue stamps "U," "V," and "W" now valid and expire Oct. 20.

Gasoline—No. 6 coupons in "A" books are now good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each, but expiration dates vary.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons are good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Oct 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Conservatory Adds Dance Department

The Boston Conservatory of Music today announced the inclusion within its organization of the Jan Veen Studio of Dance as a step toward bringing dance studies up to the present caliber of the Conservatory's music courses. The dance studios, newly equipped with all modern facilities, face on the Fenway.

As part of the new dance courses students will obtain collegiate grades in dance technique, classic ballet, percussion and composition. Jan Veen will head the department, with a dance major to prepare students to become teachers as well as professional performers.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

Thank You Mr. and Mrs. Boston for Your Third Rousing Welcome!

LIFE WITH FATHER
with HARRY BANNISTER • JUNE WALKER

POP PRICES Evgs. (Exc. Sat.) 55c to $2.20; Sat. Eve., 55c to $2.75. Wed. Mat. 55c to $1.65, Sat. Mat. 55c to $2.20, tax incl.

COLONIAL • MATS. WED. & SAT. • Last Week

2 WEEKS ONLY Starting MON. EVE., Sept. 20, Mats. THURSDAY, SATURDAY
THE THEATRE GUILD presents
PAUL ROBESON
in The Margaret Webster Production of
OTHELLO
by William Shakespeare
JOSE FERRER • UTA HAGEN
MARGARET WEBSTER • JAMES MONKS
Production designed and lighted by ROBERT EDMOND JONES
Associate Producer JOHN HAGGOTT
SEATS NOW PRICES (Tax Inc.) Evgs. $3.30, $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10. Mats. (Thurs. and Sat.) $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10
First Play of Theatre Guild—American Theatre Society Subscription Season

BOSTON (MOVIES)

SALUTE THE ATTACK — BUY WAR BONDS
LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
30c till 1 P. M.
Doors • Orpheum 9:15 A. M. Open • State 11:15 A. M.
BEST FOOT FORWARD
IN TECHNICOLOR
LUCILLE BALL
WILLIAM GAXTON
VIRGINIA WEIDLER
TOMMY DIX
—plus—
"BUCKSKIN FRONTIER"
RICHARD DIX • JANE WYATT
Take The "EL" To Loew's

KEITH MEMORIAL
3rd GREAT WEEK!
DEANNA DURBIN • JOSEPH COTTEN
"HERS TO HOLD"
Co-hit:
"MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S BLESSED EVENT"
BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS IN OUR LOBBY

EXETER KEN. 7067
STAGE DOOR CANTEEN
"REPORT FROM THE ALEUTIANS"

TELEPIX NEWS REELS
COOL
MARCH OF TIME
"—and then Japan"
DONALD DUCK—SWIMMING

UPTOWN AT SYMPHONY SQ. AIR-CONDITIONED
CHAS. BOYER—JOAN FONTAINE
"CONSTANT NYMPH"
Alan Curtis—"2 Tickets to London"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
James CAGNEY—Humphrey BOGART
"THE OKLAHOMA KID"
Plus "SOMEONE TO REMEMBER"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Claudette COLBERT • Paulette GODDARD • Veronica LAKE
"So Proudly We Hail"
Plus "HOOSIER HOLIDAY"

SOUTH STATION
MARCH of TIME ... AND THEN JAPAN
CARTOONS • SPORTS • TRAVEL • NEWS
TELL TALE HEART • 3 STOOGES

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
7 Days Starting Wed., Sept. 8
UNIVERSITY
48 STARS PLUS
STAGE DOOR CANTEEN

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON
ARRON RICHMOND'S '43-'44
CELEBRITY SERIES
Sun Affs with except Ballet, Bushman, Thomas
CHOOSE 8 including 4 of 7 starred $12 & $15 plus tax
Heifetz—Russian Ballet—Cornelia Otis Skinner—*Thomas—Curtis Quartet and Goldovsky—*Jan Pearce—*Vronsky & Babin—Marian Anderson—*Dunham & Negro Dancers — *Serkin — Pons—*Fossell—Iturbi—Lehman — *Arrau — Heifetz—Budapest Quartet.
3 SUPPLEMENTARY EVENTS: Introduced series prices to Celebrity Series Subscribers.
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ALLSTON, MASS.
CAPITOL Air-Conditioned Matinee 1:45—Eve. 7:45
LATEST NEWS
ALAN CURTIS
"HITLER'S HANGMEN"
Plus Second Big Feature

BROOKLINE, MASS.
CLEVELAND CIRCLE Lon. 4040 Air-Conditioned Mat. 1:45 Eve. 7:45
BING CROSBY • DOROTHY LAMOUR
"DIXIE"
PAT O'BRIEN • ANN SHIRLEY
"BOMBARDIER"
COOLIDGE CORNER • BROOKLINE VILLAGE
"STAGE DOOR CANTEEN"
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BETTE DAVIS PAUL LUKAS
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NEW YORK (STAGE)
The Hit that Won the Critics' Prize
Clifton WEBB Peggy WOOD
Mildred NATWICK Hollis STODDARD
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NOEL COWARD'S Best Comedy
MOROSCO Thea., W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:40. CI. 6-6230 Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:40.
"Continuously laughable, yet heart-warming."
—E. C. S., The Christian Science Monitor
JANIE 12th MONTH LAUGH HIT
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. E. of B'way. BR. 9-2628 Evgs. incl. Sunday 8:40 Mats. Thur., Sat. & Sun.
THEATRE GUILD'S NEW MUSICAL PLAY
OKLAHOMA!
Music by Richard Rogers
Book and Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d
Directed by Rouben Mamoulian
Dances by Agnes de Mille
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ST. JAMES, W. 44th Street Air-Conditioned
Evenings 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30
50c, $1 & $1.50 Plus TAX
Sat. Nights Only 55c to $2.50 plus Tax
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Jan KIEPURA Marta EGGERTH
in the New Opera Company Production of
THE MERRY WIDOW
with Melville Cooper
Directed by FELIX BRENTANO
Conductor ROBERT STOLZ
Choreography GEORGE BALANCHINE
MAJESTIC, W. 44 St. CI. 6-8700. Air-Conditioned
Evgs. 8:30, $1.10-3.30. Mats. Thur., Sat., 2:30
PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
GLADYS GEORGE
THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
FLORENCE REED CONRAD NAGEL
A New Comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 48th St. Air-Conditioned
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40.

NEW YORK (MOVIES)
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CHURCHES IN GREATER BOSTON

The First Church of Christ, Scientist
(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets
Boston, Massachusetts
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
SUBJECT OF LESSON SERMON
"SUBSTANCE"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

The hours of services of the Branch Churches and Societies accord with those of The Mother Church unless otherwise indicated.

BEVERLY — Society, Y. M. C. A. Building (1-2)
BOSTON — The Mother Church, as indicated above.
Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue (1-2)
Third Church (Hyde Park), 138 Arlington Street (1-3-4)
BRAINTREE — First Church, Washington Street (1-2)
CAMBRIDGE — First Church, Massachusetts Ave. and Waterhouse St. (1-3)
CHELSEA — First Church, Carey Avenue (1-3-4)
CONCORD — First Church, Monument Square (1-3)
DANVERS — Society, Masonic Building (1-5)
DEDHAM — First Church, 619 High Street (1-2)
HINGHAM — First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (3-4-4)
HYDE PARK — See above, Boston, Third Church
LEXINGTON — First Church, Forest Street (1-3)
LYNN — First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad (1-3)
MALDEN — First Church, Main and Spring Streets (1-3-7)
MARBLEHEAD — First Church, 134 Elm Street (1-2)
MEDFORD — First Church, 184 High Street (1-2-4)
MELROSE — First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway (1-3)
NEEDHAM — First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue (1-3-4)
NEWTON — First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville (1-3)
NORWOOD — First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets (1-3)
QUINCY — First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street (1-2)
READING — First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets (1-3-4)
ROXBURY — See above, Boston, Second Church
SALEM — First Church, 16 Lynde Street (1-2)
SOMERVILLE — First Church, 146 Broadway Street, Winter Hill (1-2)
WALTHAM — First Church, Gov. Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue (1-3)
WELLESLEY — First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills (1-3)
WEYMOUTH — Society, Masonic Temple (1-2)
WINCHESTER — First Church, 58 Mt. Vernon Street (1-2)
WINTHROP — First Church, 149 Winthrop Street (1-3)
WOBURN — First Church, 13 Arlington Road (1-3-4)

(1) No Sunday Evening Service (4) Sunday Morning Service 11
(2) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 7:45 (5) Wednesday Eve., except 2nd, 7:45
(3) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8 (6) Also 2nd Sunday, 7:30 p. m.
(7) Sunday Morning Service,

Cambridge Y's Mrs. Silvia Pilots Many a Wedding

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

If the 21 weddings held there since the first of April are any criterion, the Cambridge Y. W. C. A. will hold pleasant memories for many a couple in the years to come. It is providing a homelike setting for the nuptial festivities of servicemen and their brides who must be married far from their own homes. As one grateful war bride wrote to Mrs. Joseph A. Silvia, Residence Director, "We'll always remember the 'Y' as a happy home".

Last week the Y was "home" for a few hours to an Air Corps lieutenant from Topeka, Kan., and his Kentucky bride. He is studying at Harvard and she is working temporarily in Cambridge. Next Tuesday the comfortable upstairs living room and library will be gay with ribbons and flowers for the wedding reception of a Philadelphian serviceman and his fiancée from New Jersey. "I hope you don't mind how many friends I invite," the Kansan groom told Mrs. Silvia. "I want to ask my whole section." Mrs. Silvia doesn't know how many that will be, but she doesn't mind. She's glad to have the boys and girls feel it's home.

The Board of Directors of the Y. W. C. A. supplies the flowers for these festive occasions, the brides pay for the refreshments, and Mrs. Silvia or her assistant, Mrs. Sidney Daniels round up silver candelabra, a silver bowl, and silver dishes for the table. Someone winds a long knife with ribbon so the bride will have a "sword" to cut her wedding cake.

Resident girls enter into the nuptial preparations with great relish and what's even more welcome to Mrs. Silvia they sweep up the confetti after the newlyweds have flown. They were assisted on a recent occasion by five French sailors who had had wonderful fun throwing confetti for the first time. The bride had been helping these lads with their English, which is how they came to figure in the festivities.

Happy send-offs, however, are not the only things for which Y brides and their soldier husbands are writing thank-you letters to Mrs. Silvia and Mrs. Daniels. They're grateful, too, for assistance in obtaining marriage licenses, obtaining waivers when needed, making arrangements with ministers and countless other services like trousseau shopping and finding a room for mother.

Weddings are no innovation at the Y. W. C. A., for helping resident girls through these important events is one of its normal functions, according to Mrs. Silvia, but the war has brought nonresidents on the scene. Some of these new contacts, she says, come through servicemen's wives who are using the Y and have friends coming on here to get married. In other cases, it is the man who seeks their aid, sent by his Commanding Officer at M. I. T.

When it comes to wartime trousseaus, Mrs. Silvia is amazed at the girls' simplicity and practicality. They are shopping to live in a suitcase, she says, and they know how to make the most of a change-about wardrobe.

In several instances, Mrs Silvia's friendly counsel has served to ward off too quick marriages. She has letters thanking her for that, too. In such cases she finds that while a couple's first impulse is usually to get married, if they will sit down and talk over all the circumstances they may arrive at another conclusion as to what is best.

Miss Lillian Fletcher

Who will be guest speaker at the first autumn meeting of Altrusa, Boston's Chapter of the international association of women executives, at the Women's City Club on Monday evening. Miss Fletcher, who traveled hundreds of thousands of miles as a stewardess for American Airlines, is now supervisor of passenger service for Northeast Airlines.

Marblehead Meeting

Heinrich Rohrbach will speak on "More Fall Flowers for the Garden" at a meeting of the Marblehead Garden Club on Wednesday at 2:30 p. m. at the home of Mrs. Myles Standish.

"Winter Care and Storage of Fruits and Vegetables" will be the subject of a talk by Prof. William R. Cole, extension specialist in horticulture at the Massachusetts State College, at next Thursday's meeting of the Wollaston Garden Club at 2 p. m. Mrs. Francis Vann, the new program chairman, will introduce the speaker. Members are urged to bring fruits and vegetables for the exhibit corner, which is in charge of Mrs. Horace W. Richmond.

Constitution Day

Mrs. William H. Pouch, President-General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, will be one of the chief speakers at the exercises in commemoration of Constitution Day sponsored by the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. The exercises will be held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Friday, Sept. 17, at 8 p. m.

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Boston Views Victory Garden Harvest Show

Backyard and community gardeners of Boston and this part of New England who have been pulling weeds and chasing bugs all summer are taking a bow today at the big Victory Garden Harvest Show at Horticultural Hall. Over 1,800 individual entries make up the show, proud proof of the way Mr. and Mrs. Citizen have rallied to America's call to raise food on the home front.

This exhibit is sponsored jointly by the Boston Victory Garden Committee, the Advertising Club of Boston, and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Open today from 2 to 9 p. m. it will continue through Monday. Hours: Sunday 1-9 and Monday 9-9. Admission is free. Arno B. Nehrling is director of the show.

"We are celebrating what is probably the greatest harvest ever grown on city soil," a member of the Victory Garden Committee declared. Although local shows have been held in several towns around Boston, the entries for this major exhibition are drawn from Greater Boston and also other parts of New England. More than $3,500 in War Bonds and War Stamps will be distributed to the winners in the more than 250 classes on display.

One of the unusual features at the Show is an exhibit of the Army's methods of feeding troops in transit. In the center of Exhibition Hall is a replica of a huge Army Mess Car, 60 feet long by 9 feet high, in which is demonstrated the handling of fresh vegetables and fruits. Included also are exhibits showing the rations and dehydrated foods used by the Army.

On Monday, the final day of the Show, the Advertising Club is staging a Victory Harvest luncheon at the Statler. Featured speakers are to be M. L. Wilson of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and head of the Nation's Victory Garden movement; Vernon Beatty, director of advertising for the War Food Administration, and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

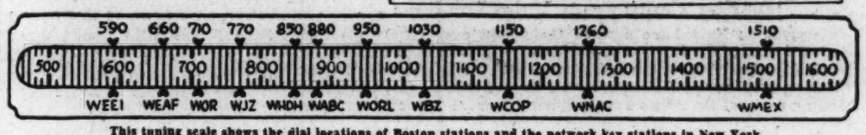
Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 9.63meg., 31m.
Guatemala—2:30 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1meg., 19.7m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Stars of Light Music. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Travelers' Tales. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Guatemala—7:45 p. m.—Liberty Program. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
Caracas—8:00 p. m.—Songs of Latin-America. YV5RN, 6.30meg., 48.4m.
London—8:00 p. m.—American Red Cross Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.3m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Country Notes. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—"Orquesta Progresista." TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
Sunday, September 12
Chungking—10:00 a. m.—American Hour. XGOY, 9.63meg., 31m.
London—5:30 p. m.—Sunday Service. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
London—6:30 p. m.—CBS News Review from London. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1meg., 19.7m.
London—7:15 p. m.—News Round-up. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Stars and Stripes in Britain. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN, 6.30meg., 48.4m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.3m.
Guatemala—9:30 p. m.—Orchestra. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—9:45 p. m.—Battle Honor. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—NBC Orchestra, Leopold Stokowsky, conductor. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today:	Newscast	News; Music at Noon	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Dramatization	Bond Wagon Quiz	Consumer's Time	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood": drama	National Farm and Home Hour: talk; music	News service	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45			"Listen to Lieberl"	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Dick Powell; Martha Tilton; news.	N. E. Sector Soldiers' Show: Music; drama; guest speakers	Sketches in Melody	News service	Italian Melodies
1:15	News service	Fishermen's Pgm.; news	Sketches in Melody	Sandy Spear's Orchestra	Italian Quarter Hour
1:30	Gypsy Caravan		"All Out for Victory"	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45			News service	Baseball Interviews	Parade of Bands
2:00	News; "I Sustain the Wings": drama	Musical program	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Red Sox- N. Y. Yankees baseball game	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Spirit of '43	Musical program	Roy Shield's Orchestra		Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	Spirit of '43	Tommy Tucker Topics	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Red Sox- N. Y. Yankees baseball game	Leatherneck Parade
2:45		Tommy Tucker Topics	People's War: H. Fleming		News service
3:00	'Of Men and Books'	"What's Your War Job?" Orchestra; interviews	Air Force Military Band	Boston Red Sox- N. Y. Yankees baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:15	'Of Men and Books'		Air Force Military Band		Musical Fantasy
3:30	Third War Loan Drive: guests; or.	'George Hicks Reporting' "Little Show"	News; Salute to Revere. Saturday Serenade	Boston Red Sox- N. Y. Yankees baseball game	Musical Fantasy Cowboy Jamboree
3:45					
4:00	Report from London	Saturday Concert: Alexander Kipnis, basso;	Matinee in Rhythm	Paul Martell's Orchestra	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
4:15	Sports program	Josef Stopak's Orch.	Sports program	Sports program	Frankie Master's Orch.
4:30	United We Stand	Newscast	Minstrel Melodies	Pan-American Parade:	Bing Crosby, songs
4:45	United We Stand		Minstrel Melodies	Bob Stanley's Or.; g'sts	Woody Herman's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies,	'High Jinks" Variety	"Not for Glory"; J. M.	Sports comments	Tony Pastor's Orch.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m. c.	Show; Jean Collins, soloist	Landis; others	Sports Matinee	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
5:30	"Follies"; Quartet		Bonnie Lou Smith; Orch.	Navy Bulletin Board:	Benny Goodman's Orch.
5:45	Income Tax Talk	"High Jinks": Variety	Curt Massey and Co.	Glen Gray's Or.; guests	News service
6:00	"Page One"; news.	Stars in Revue	News; sports reporter	News service	Sports news
6:15	Musical program	Newscast	Symphony of Melody	Press Roundup; Sports.	Light Classics: music
6:30	"Musically Yours"	Sports; music	Thomas Buckley: Taxes.	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; Tax talk
6:45	News; J. Hanneh	Leon Henderson	"Musicana"	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	The Man Behind	"What's New?"; Variety	"For This We Fight";	Weekly Visit American	"March to Victory"
7:15	the Gun	Capt. Clarke Gable; Lena	"Postwar Jobs"	Eagle Club in London	News service
7:30	People's Platform	Horne; Maj. Seversky;	"Ellery Queen": drama.	Concert Album	Anne Nigro, pianist
7:45	People's Platform	comedians; chorus; or.	"Ellery Queen": drama.	Fred Lang, news	Irene Dunne, songs
8:00	Horace Heidt's Or.	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose": com	Music in Variety	Religious program
8:15	Horace Heidt's Or.	Gilbert and Sullivan:	"Abie's Irish Rose": com	Volney Hurd, news	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum":	Festival: "HMS Pinafore";	"Truth or Consequences"	"Foreign Assignment";	Musical Comedy Gems
8:45	Mystery dr.; news.	Ralph Edwards, cond.	Ralph Edwards, cond.	dramatic series	Musical Comedy Gems
9:00	'Your Hit Parade';	Josef Stopak, cond.	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater: Marion	Classical Album: Rousel's Quartet in D
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	Comedy; songs; orch.	Claire; Thos L Thomas;	
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Richard Himber's Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	in Kent Cooper's 'About	Classical Album: Rousel's Quartet in D
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orchestra; sports	comedy quiz	the Girl"; orch.; chorus	
10:00	Serenade"; music.	John Vandercook, news.	"Million Dollar Band";	John B. Hughes, news.	News service
10:15	Groucho Marx; so-	Harry Green's Orchestra	Joe Marsala; A. Girard	"Saturday Night Bond-	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	loists; guests	Message of Israel	Who, What, Where, When	wagon"; variety drama	Tommy Carr's Orch.
10:45	Dr. Lin Yutang	Message of Israel	Frances Scott, m. c.	Musical Roundup	Johnny Long's Orch.
11:00	Maj. Geo. F. Eliot	News	News; "War Heroes"	News service	Ed Barry's Band
11:15	Rideout; Jack Edwards Or.; Master	Club Fiesta	Drama by Olmstead	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra;	Glen Gray's Orch.
11:30	Works of Music	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	"Halls of Montezuma";	Day's End; music
11:45		Los Latinos; news	Music You Want	Marine Corps show	Music; News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; organ	Morning Musicale	Invitation to the Waltz.	Radio Carollers	
8:15	Organ Fantasies	Religious program	News Service	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Mood of the Morning	Petite Musicale	Religious program
8:45	Circle	"Around Br'kfast Table"	Mood of the Morning	News Service	News service
9:00	News of the World.	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	"Your Singing Minister"
9:15	E. P. Biggs: Fiedler Sinfonietta	Variety Music: Samuel Fisher, conductor	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious program
9:30	Religious program	Variety music	'The Melody's the Thing'	Sunday Morning Serenade	Religious program
9:45			'The Melody's the Thing'		Gems of Melody
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	'Highlights of the Bible'	Religious program	Gems of Melody
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	'Highlights of the Bible'	Religious program	Music in the Modern Manner"
10:30	Wings Over Jordan.	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Southland Echoes: choir	
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	Services; speaker	Words and Music	Concert Miniatures	Tremont Temple Church
11:00	News; "Everybody's	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service from Cathedral	Services; speaker
11:15	Church"; speaker.	Services; speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul;	Tremont Temple Church
11:30	Invitation to Learning; guest speakers	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	speaker	Services; speaker
11:45		Services; speaker	Olivio Santora. songs	Cath. Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple Church
12:00	News service	Weekly War Journal	News; First Piano Quar-	Reviewing Stand: 'France	News report
12:15	'Everybody's Music'	World Wide News	tet; Norsemen Quartet	Awaits Invasion'	James Melton, songs
12:30	Trans-Atlantic Call:	WHDH Music Hall	'That They Might Live':	Symphonietta	Italian Melodies
12:45	"People to People"	WHDH Music Hall	Red Cross dramatization	Symphonietta	Italian Melodies
1:00	Beacon St. Window	WHDH Music Hall	Rupert Hughes, news.	News Service	The Balbo Playhouse
1:15	Bill Henry, talk	WHDH Music Hall	"Strings That Sing"	The Hollidays: songs	Italian Melodies
1:30	Edward R. Murrow.	Cavalcade of Song	Welcome to Camp Wh'Tr	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	"Little Show": dr.	Cavalcade of Song	News service	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	"Ceiling Unlimited,"	Cavalcade of Song	Un. Chicago Roundtable:	Religious program	"Frank and Ernest"
2:15	Joseph Cotten	Cavalcade of Song	"Russia's Foreign Policy"	Religious program	Today's Men; Women: int
2:30	World News	Religious program	John Charles Thomas:	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	World News; music	Newscast	orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	gram: talk; music
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic-	Those Good Old Days	Judge Fred. Vinson, Int.	"This Is Fort Dix": Tom	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Symphony; Howard	The Cossacks Sing	World News Parade	Slater, m. c.; recorded.	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Barlow, conductor.	"Hot Copy": drama	'The Army Hour': choir;	"Dreaming in Dixie"; Or-	Religious program
3:45	N. Y. Philharmonic-	"Hot Copy": drama	speakers; band; drama	chestra; soloists	Religious program
4:00	Symphony; Howard	Sunday Vespers	Pickups from training	Religious program	Religious program
4:15	Barlow, conductor.	Sunday Vespers	centers through't world	Religious program	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz;	Matinee of Yesterday	The Editors Speak; forum	Young People's Church	Religious program
4:45	Dorothy Maynor	Matinee of Yesterday	Editors Speak; News	of the Air: speaker	Religious program
5:00	Family hour: Gladys	John Vandercook; Robert	NBC Symphony: Dr.	Treasury Star Parade.	Viennese Gayeties
5:15	Swarthout; Deems	St. John, news analysis	Frank Black, conductor	Fighting Heroes of U.S.N.	Viennese Gayeties; sprts
5:30	Taylor; chorus; or.	Donation of Bomber to	NBC Symphony: Dr.	"Thanks to America":	Sunday Swing Time
5:45	"Dear John"; sk.	Air Forces; speakers	Frank Black, conductor	Ted Cole, Bobby Norris	Sunday Swing Time
6:00	Theater: V. Vague;	News; "Here's to Ro-	Religious program	Mystery dramatisation.	Tremont Temple Chuch
6:15	"Lady With Ideas"	mance"; Boekman's Or.	Religious program	Mystery dramatization.	Services; speaker
6:30	America in the Air.	Terry O'Toole, songs	The Great Gildersleeve;	Upton Close, comments.	Religious drama
6:45	America in the Air	Terry O'Toole: talk	dr. with Harold Peary.	Baseball news	Religious drama
7:00	'Jerry Lester,' vari-	News commentator	"Those We Love"; drama	Studio speaker	Pan Americana
7:15	ety show; B. Burke	Sportscast; newscast	"Those We Love"; drama	Studio speaker	Irish Music
7:30	"We, the People";	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kelly,	Bandwagon: Freddy Mar-	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45	Sec. H. Morgenthau	m. c.	tin's Orch.; news	Concert Album	Services
8:00	"Calling America";	Roy Porter, news; Int.	Charlie M'Carthy; E. Ber-	'The Adventures of Bull-	Central Baptist Church
8:15	Bob Trout, m. c.	That's a Good One: com.	gen; Dale Evans; guests	dog Drummond'; drama	Services
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	Mark Harrell; Dorothy	"One Man's Family"	Music in Variety	Beethoven's Symphony
8:45	drama; news	Kirsten; chorus; orch.	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter; news	No. 4
9:00	Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell	"Million Dollar Band"	John B. Hughes, news.	Classical Album: Bach:
9:15	gest; drama; music	Chamber Music Society	Joe Marsala; A. Girard	"Saturday Night Bond-	Brandenburg Concerti
9:30	James Melton; Joan	of Lower Basin Street.	Who, What, Where, When	wagon"; variety drama	Classical Album: Bach:
9:45	Roberts; choir; or.	Hollywood Reporter	Frances Scott, m. c.	Musical Roundup	Brandenburg Concerti
10:00	'Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	J. B. Hughes, comments	News service
10:15	It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orch.; chorus; soloists	Song Spinners; quartet	"Yankee Doodle Dandy"
10:30	Leland Stowe, news	"Good Will Hour": John	Bob Crosby & Co.; Les	John Stanley, comments	Cab Calloway's Orch.
10:45	News comments	J. Anthony, director	Tremayne; guest soloist	Across the Footlights	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:00	News; news analysis	News Highlights	News Reporter; News	News Service	"Pats" Waller's Orch.
11:15	"Home Front"; Sol-	Symphony of Melody	"Behind the Headlines"	Jack Jenny's Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
11:30	diers of Press; Mas-	Symphony of Melody	"The Pacific Story";	Stars and Stripes in	Day's End: music
11:45	ter Works of Music	Swing Shift Music; news	"Islands of Pacific"	Britain: variety show	Day's End; news

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	News; "Caribbean"	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch.	Stanley Dixon, news.	Kick-Conga!
11:15	"Second Husband".	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Music for You
11:30	"Bright Horizons".	News comments	"Snow Village"; sketch.	Happy Joe & Ralph.	Words and Music
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Uncle Ned's Varieties	"David Harum"; sketch	Im. Wolcott; Food News	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Quartet; Music.	Boake Carter, news.	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs.	Organ music	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Farm and Home Hour:	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday".	Victory Gardens	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	'Baukhage Talk's'; news	"You're Tellin's Us"	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"You're Tellin's Us"	Hank Lawson's Music.	Concert Melodies
1:30	"Vic and Sade"; sk.	"Home Topics"; music.	"Mary Foster"; sketch.	Musical Roundup	Curtain Time: Margaret
1:45	'The Goldbergs'; sk.	Fishermen's Pgm; News	News Service	Cedric Foster, news.	Janis, songs
2:00	Serial drama	Treasury Star Parade.	'The Guiding Light'; sk.	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Play-off of tie game:	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:30	We Love and Learn	"Ladies, Be Seated"	'Light of the World'; sk.	Braves-Brooklyn	Musical Novelties
2:45	'Pepper Young'; sk.	"Ladies, Be Seated"	Hymns of All Churches	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	"Waltzing With You"
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Dodgers baseball game.	"Waltzing With You"
3:30	Johnny Gart, trio.	Jewish Philanthropies;	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Gene Autry and the
3:45	"Help Wanted"	orchestra; speaker	"Right to Happiness"	Dodgers baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch.	Dodgers baseball game	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
4:30	"Life to the Front"	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Coast Guard Sparmobile:
4:45	Garden Almanac	Musical Poll of Hits	"Widder Brown"; sketch	Dodgers baseball game	band; tenor
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies,	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries".	Sheelah Carter, news.	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch.	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Follies; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch.	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	Music; Riding the Range	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Sports Reporter.	News Service	Sports program
6:15	Texas Rangers	News Highlights	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Press Roundup; Sports.	Moments Musicale
6:30	Hollywood Snapshots	Bing Crosby Recordings	Music; Herb Lewis, songs	News from Abroad	Sports; Musical Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news.	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sports; Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	H. Sully'n; I. Berlin	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news.	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris	Richard Salinger: news
7:30	"Blondie"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger";	"Fighting Fronts"	"Army Air Forces"; Maj.	"How About It, Girls!"
7:45	"Blondie"; sketch	western dramatization.	John Barry, comments.	Robert E. Purdy, guest.	Clement Morton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop"; from	Earl Godwin, news.	Cavalcade of America:	'Sizing Up the News";	Studio speaker
8:15	Camp Edwards	"Lum 'n' Abner"	"Iron Camels"	"Impact"; Leo Cherne	"Showtime"; orchestra
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"Adventures of Nero	Richard Crooks; Howard	"The Better Half"; quiz	"Essays in Drama"
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	Wolfe"; mystery drama	Barlow's Orchestra	show; Tom Slater, m. c.	"Essays in Drama"
9:00	Theater: Basil Rath-	U. S. Coast Guard Prgm	Kate Pinza, basso; Don-	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Bach:
9:15	bone; Helena Edds;	U. S. Coast Guard Prgm	ald Voorhees' Orchestra	News Service	Brandenburg Concerti
9:30	Susanna Foster;	Jan Garber's Orchestra.	Who, What, Where, When	'Return of Nick Car-	Classical Album: Bach:
9:45	'Phantom of Opera'	Dance orchestra; Sports	Frances Scott, m. c.	ter"; drama	Brandenburg Concerti
10:00	Guild: Bing Crosby;	Raymond Gram Swing	Percy Faith's Orch.; J.	Raymond Clapper, news	News Service
10:15	"Birth of Blues"	Waltztime	Antolini; E. Schmidt	Treasury Star Parade.	Greek War Relief Prgrm
10:30	Ogden Nash; Guy	Silver Nocturne	"Information Please";	Paul Schubert, news.	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	Lombardo's Orch.	Silver Nocturne	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Musical Roundup	Treasury Star Parade.
11:00	News; World War II	Newscast	News; "War Heroes"	News Service	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
11:15	News; News Analysis	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	George Hamilton's Orch	Lou Breese's Orchestra
11:30	Rideout; Master	Fishermen's Program	NBC Concert Orchestra.	Radio Newsreel reports.	Day's End; music
11:45	Works of Music	Swing Shift Music; News	NBC Concert Orchestra.	Enric Madriguera's Or.	Day's End; News

P. O. Numbers On Letters Or You're Tagged

Postal employees are to begin immediately the examination of mail and the sending of notices to those who fail to use the new numeral system, according to Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly.

The employees will endeavor to point out to mailers the delays that may result from omission of the numeral in the address of mail, all of which is the result of new and inexperienced men being employed to fill the places of highly trained postal workers who are in the armed services.

Use of a number after the name of the town or city, assists new postal employees in sorting mail and therefore expedites delivery, said Mr. Connelly.

The new system is in use in the Boston Postal District, Brockton, Worcester and Springfield. Outside of Massachusetts the New England points where the system is used include Portland, Maine; Providence, R. I.; Waterbury, Bridgeport, New Haven and Hartford, Conn.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, September 13

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program For Sunday, Sept. 12

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1150kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Air Force Band.
3:30 p. m.—"Poland vs. Hitler."
3:45 p. m.—"Jesting with the Jesters."
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—"Novatime."
4:30 p. m.—"Fall of Poland."
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—"The Waltz Lives On."
5:30 p. m.—Bonnie Lou Smith; orch.
5:45 p. m.—"Lands of the Free."
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—"The Art of Living."
6:45 p. m.—Musicana.
7:00 p. m.—"For This We Fight."
7:30 p. m.—Xavier Cugat's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—"Listen to Liebert"; Organ.
8:00 p. m.—News; Golden Gate Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—U. S. Army Program.
8:30 p. m.—"The Week-end Review."

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:00 p. m.—Boston Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees.
4:00 p. m.—Paul Martell's Orchestra.
4:15 p. m.—Sports Program.
4:30 p. m.—"Pan-American Parade."
5:00 p. m.—Dansant Service.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—American Eagle Club London.
7:30 p. m.—Concert Album.
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, News.
8:00 p. m.—Music in Variety.
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd, News.
8:30 p. m.—"Foreign Assignment"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Chicago Theater of the Air.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—"Bondwagon"; Variety.
10:45 p. m.—Musical Roundup.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Halls of Montezuma."

Sunday's FM Programs

W47, Boston (46.7mc)

2:00 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—Westinghouse Program.
3:00 p. m.—News; Music.
3:15 p. m.—Dick Jurgen's Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Sunday Song Service.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Summer Symphony.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—Musicale.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—"America Marches."
7:45 p. m.—Listen to Liebert.
8:00 p. m.—News; String Ensemble.
8:15 p. m.—Soldiers of the Press.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"This Is Fort Dix"; Tom Slater, me. Recorded.
3:30 p. m.—"Dreaming in Dixie"; Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
4:30 p. m.—"Young People's Church of Air."
5:00 p. m.—"Answering You."
5:30 p. m.—"Thanks to America," variety.
6:00 p. m.—Mystery Dramatization.
6:30 p. m.—Upton Close comments.
6:45 p. m.—Baseball News.
7:00 p. m.—Studio Speaker.
7:30 p. m.—News Service.
7:45 p. m.—Concert Album.
8:00 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond," drama.
8:30 p. m.—Musical Variety.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:00 p. m.—"Old-Fashioned Revival Hour."
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, comments.
10:15 p. m.—Song Spinners; Quartet.
10:30 p. m.—John Stanley, World News.
10:45 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Jack Jenny's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—Stars and Stripes in Britain.

American Nightingale

Because of its song, the hermit thrush is also called the swamp angel and American nightingale.

Food Supply Problem For Ships Is Taken

Much of Italian Fleet Reaches Malta

Continued from Page 1

Nations ports according to word from London.

Four of the Italian Fleet's seven battleships and seven cruisers steamed into Valletta Harbor in Malta on the night of Sept. 10 along with six destroyers.

This information was received from Malta after an Allied headquarters communiqué had announced that "important units" of the Fleet had reached the Mediterranean island base.

Earlier, word was received that two other cruisers, two destroyers and two smaller units had reached Gibraltar.

The Allies have now accounted for all but two of the Italian cruisers according to information in London which showed the total strength in this category to be two heavy and nine light cruisers.

Despite severe losses the latest accounts indicated that in addition to its battleships and cruisers Italy had three aircraft carriers, 25 destroyers, 50 to 60 submarines and a large number of smaller craft.

The Germans claimed yesterday —and there has been no substantiation—that they sank a battleship and damaged cruisers which had fled from La Spezia.

Although the Italian Navy showed reluctance to fight while it was at war, its escape from the Germans was considered as a major achievement for the United Nations.

The immediate benefit of its capital ships to the Allied sea war is problematical but there were long range possibilities.

It will take time to re-equip them with new guns of Allied caliber and there is also the question of manning them. It was considered that they would be useful for patrol work and hunting sea raiders but of little use in any co-ordinated battle action.

Mountbatten Named Temporary Admiral

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 11

Lord Louis Mountbatten, recently named Allied Commander in Chief in Southeast Asia, has been given the temporary rank of Admiral, an official announcement said.

His permanent rank is that of Captain but he has been holding the temporary rank of Vice-Admiral.

Naples Area:

Americans Take Port of Salerno

The United States Fifth Army has beaten off several German attacks to take the Italian seaport of Salerno, south of Naples, at the same time pushing inland in the Naples area, Allied Headquarters in North Africa announced.

The British Eighth Army was reported pushing ahead in the drive to clear the Province of Calabria of German troops. British troops in the region of the Italian naval base at Taranto, captured Sept. 10, were likewise pushing inland.

For the second straight day, American Liberator bombers from the Middle East returned to the Foggia area, across the Italian peninsula opposite Naples, and attacked the satellite landing ground at Palmori, a Cairo communiqué said.

The bombers shot down one of several attacking enemy fighters, the announcement said. Bursts were observed in the airport dispersal area.

Allied Air Forces of the North African Command kept up a continual pounding of railway and road junctions, bridges and airfields in the Naples area. Fighter-bombers attacked and destroyed a large number of vehicles on the road north of Lagonegro in the South.

In the air offensive the score stood 18 German planes shot down to 10 Allied. It was also announced that in the Foggia raid Sept. 7 an additional 27 enemy planes were shot down.

King Reported Still Reigning

Victor Emmanuel still is in Rome and is still reigning as King, according to information at Allied Headquarters in North Africa.

Chaos is rampant throughout Italy with the war-weary Italians in most instances putting down their arms rather than fighting the Germans, although in some places clashes between German and Italian Army units continue.

Fierce fighting was taking place between American and German forces in the Naples area but additional troops and supplies were being landed, although earlier the Germans had bombed and shelled the invasion bridgeheads.

From Taranto, the Italian naval base at the heel of the Italian peninsula, came word that Italian units stationed there had overpowered German troops prior to the landing by the British Navy early Sept. 9.

In a radiocast heard in London by the Associated Press, the United Nations Radio at Algiers reported Italian troops continue to fight in the Turin district. Numerous acts of sabotage were reported from all parts of Italy.

Lombardy;

Italians Yield To Germans

All organized Italian resistance to the Germans in Lombardy ceased when the Italian Milan commander accepted an ultimatum delivered by General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, German Commander in Northern Italy, an Italian radiocast heard in Bern said.

Gen. Vittorio Ruggiero, Milan commander told the populace that the last order he had received from the Italian Supreme Command was not to fight but to resist all attacks.

The Milan commander said the Germans had taken over all the important cities of Lombadry, and that anybody causing public disorders would be shot.

General Ruggiero said he accepted the terms of Marshal Rommel's ultimatum to save civilians from "grievous losses."

Russia:

Germans Abandon Much Matériel

Soviet columns raced through the Ukraine in pursuit of Germans retreating so rapidly along a 400-mile front that they abandoned huge stores of matériel, left 6,800 killed on the battlefields and lost over 300 towns and villages, Moscow announced.

The Russians stormed into Mariupol, Sea of Azov metallurgical center and port, with an air and sea surprise attack, captured Chaplino, 60 miles from the Dnieper River bend, and in the Northern Ukraine pierced the important Desna River line near Novgorod Seversky.

The German pace approached a rout as the pursuing Russians captured almost 1,000 freight cars and trucks, many loaded with food, fuel and munitions. At least 62 German tanks were captured, destroyed or put out of commission.

In many sectors the Russians were cutting in behind the German lines, trapping the surprised Germans, killing those who resisted and taking the rest prisoners. In some areas the Russians were moving so fast they gave the Germans no time to entrench.

Nazis Haven't Time To Lay Mines

The enemy's flight also was in progress north of the Ukraine in the Bryansk area where the Moscow communiqué, recorded by the Soviet monitor, said the Germans were retiring so rapidly they did not even take time to lay minefields.

North of Bryansk mines were captured in stacks on the roadside, the bulletin said.

The Desna River breakthrough overran three towns on the western bank, and the Soviet forces were reported fighting for the town of Novgorod Seversky, 100 miles from Gomel and a little more than 100 miles from the middle Dnieper River to which the Germans appeared to be retreating.

On the night of Sept. 10 the German High Command acknowledged a "limited breach" in the Nazi lines south of Konotop—apparently in the area of Bakhmach, which was captured Sept. 9. "Very grim fighting is in progress," the Germans aid. This drive in the North Ukraine was aimed at Kiev, 110 miles to the west.

The Soviet communiqué told of fresh reserves coming into Nazi Priluki to counterattack time after lines in the North Ukraine near time. They were not only checked but overwhelmed by the final Soviet thrust, it said.

Aegean Sea:

Greeks Recover Island of Samos

The Aegean Island of Samos, occupied by the Italians during the first part of the Greek war, was returned to Greek sovereignity, Sept. 10, it was reported at Istanbul.

The island, 42 miles southwest of the Turkish city of Izmir, was returned voluntarily following the Italian armistice, the report said.

Dispatches reaching here from the Balkans said the Germans are carrying out plans made in advance for capturing Italian garrisons in Albania and Greece.

The Germans were said to have thrown a guard around the Italian barracks in Athens a few hours before the armistice.

Anti-Fascist officials in Albania were said to have been arrested.

New Guinea:

Japanese Position Termed 'Desperate'

The imminent fall of the Japanese air base of Lae, New Guinea, into Allied hands was indicated strongly by a communiqué from Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific which said "the enemy's position now is desperate."

Whether the Japanese, who have held the Huon Gulf town since Jan. 25, 1942, propose to make a fight of it should become apparent soon. So far, only minor skirmishes have been reported by two Allied forces pinching in on Lae from the northeast and northwest.

Eighteen miles below Lae, other Allied troops enveloping the airbase of Salamaua tightened their pressure. More than 100 miles above Lae at Madang, Mitchell medium bombers destroyed or damaged 21 of the supply barges on which the Japanese rely so heavily.

On the southern coast of Dutch New Guinea, not far from its boundary with the Papuan peninsula, 16 Japanese bombers attacked Allied-held Merauke. Three of the raiders were listed as possibly destroyed.

German Navy:

Scharnhorst and Tirpitz Reported

The German battleships Tirpitz and Scharnhorst were reported in Stockholm to be at anchor far above the Arctic Circle in the heavily fortified Alt fjord near the Norwegian town of Hammerfest.

Except for one short excursion to the island of Bjornoeya in the Norwegian Sea, neither of the powerful warships was believed to have been outside the northern Norwegian coast since they took up their new hiding place after being moved from Trondheim fjord six months ago.

A Swedish naval observer here did not believe either ship participated in the German naval task force raid on Spitsbergen two days ago.

Three crack German cruisers, the Prinz Eugen, Admiral Scheer and Koeln, were reported recently in the Baltic Sea.

Germany's Hold in Italy

By a Staff Artist

Allies Continue to Make Landings

Germans in Italy have secured their hold over Genoa (1) and Spezia (2), key naval bases of northern Italy. They have control of Rome (3) after brief Italian resistance. Allied forces under Gen. Mark Clark operating around Naples, have occupied Salerno (4), and a new landing party of the Allies has occupied the naval base at Taranto in the south.

Japanese Demand Advisers in Macao

By the Associated Press

Chungking, China Sept. 11

A dispatch to Chungking newspapers from Macao, Portuguese colony on the coast of South China near Hong Kong, reported Sept. 8 that the Japanese had demanded the installatfon of Japanese "advisers" in Macao under pain of military occupation.

The Governor of Macao is said to have refused the Japanese demand, reminding them of Portugal's neutrality status.

Thereupon, the dispatch reported, the Japanese allegedly sent additional troops into the districts bordering Macao, in order to "increase the pressure on the Portuguese authorities."

Russia Called To Credit Aid From Allies

Continued from Page 1

accused him of being party to a hoax whereby the Government has sidetracked the workers' demand for a second front.

He was charged by the Daily Worker with the intent "to mesmerize the Congress with a communiqué about 'exercises' in the channel."

In other words, Sir Walter is regarded as being in league with War Departments in staging grand-scale operations under the very nose of German guns with a record number of 4,000 fighter and bomber sorties—all for the sake of hoodwinking the 700 trade union delegates at Southport.

But Sir Walter got his vote of confidence even so. And the T. U. C. delegates finally voted for a second front with the proviso that landings should be undertaken only where "Allied forces can strike with good prospects of military success."

Comparisons of Unions

The conference also heard some straight speaking about possible affiliation of Soviet, American, and British trade unions from an American fraternal delegate, Isadore Nagler, who declared that any organic liaison with Soviet unions was undesirable on the grounds they were organs of the State and not free institutions like American and British institutions.

Shortly before the Congress concluded Sir Walter stated that he had been approached by the leader of the Russian delegation, who said that the Russians were so concerned regarding the statement of Mr. Nagler of the American Federation of Labor that he felt a statement from his colleagues should be made to the Congress.

Sir Walter said he told the Russians that it would be creating a precedent which had never happened in the history of the Congress. They had never criticized or commented on a fraternal delegate's address.

He could not give the assurance asked for. He showed the statement to Mr. Nagler who expressed astonishment that such an action should be taken, and said if it was taken he didn't see how it could contribute to a state of friendship between his organization and Soviet trade unions.

Mr. Nagler reserved to himself the right, if the Russian statement was read, to make one himself. Sir Walter said he was willing to read both statements, but the Congress by an overwhelming vote decided not to hear either statement.

Shriners Sidestep Name 'Tojo' For Baby Chimpanzee

Shrine members were "on the spot" in regard to their contest in which children are asked to submit a name for the baby chimpanzee to be presented to the Franklin Park Zoo.

So far the favorite name for the baby "chimp" has been "Tojo" and Shrine officials are shying away from the name.

The contest isn't over yet and the Shriners hope a better name will come to hand. The chimpanzee will be presented to the Zoo by Aleppo Temple of the Shrine at the Hamid-Morton three ring circus to be held at the Boston Garden from Sept. 25 through Oct. 3.

Apple Crop Off

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Down 28 per cent from last year, the 1943 commercial apple crop will be 92,392,000 bushels, the department of agriculture estimated yesterday. The announcement said this year's crop also will be 24 per cent smaller than the seven-year (1934 to 1941) average of 121,788,000 bushels.

Nazi Foothold in Italy Neutralizes 'Open Road'

Continued from Page 1

itself. It also offers two categories of opportunity for inflicting severe damage on the enemy.

First there are reportedly more than four German divisions still south of Naples; if the Naples beachhead can be widened rapidly enough and pushed across the peninsula, most or all of these divisions could be either captured or at least mauled so badly as to render them useless for months to come.

Second, the attempt to gain the Naples area for a base inevitably precipitates a major action. Any major action contains inherent in it the possibility of inflicting heavy damage on the enemy.

There is also the additional fact that an operation from an adequate base such as Naples is in better position to inflict damage than an operation which must move slowly up the Peninsula from its southern tip where no adequate base facilities exist.

Thus the Allied landing at Naples was an ambitious and daring stroke which has considerable potential gains. As Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower said, it means "playing in the big league." It was a challenge to Germany where Germany was prepared. Just how well prepared was indicated by the report that five attacks were delivered on the beachhead during the initial landing stage and that these attacks involved units of the German 16th Armored Division which has already fought and distinguished itself on the Russian front in battles even bigger than the one in which it is now engaged.

Italian 'Try' at Brenner

The whole development of the Italian situation makes it perfectly clear why Naples was the farthest point toward which the Allied forces dared reach. Even had we been able to count on the fullest and most sincere co-operation of the Italian Government, it can be seen clearly now that it never for one moment lay within their power to deliver any part of Italy to us. Italian troops made some attempts to hold the larger northern cities. They even tried to hold the Brenner Pass for a short time. But all those efforts were crushed by Germans who were prepared to deal with any such threats to their position in Italy.

There are indications that the Badoglio Government did attempt to prevent what happened. Whether they were token attempts for the sake of their record on our books or really sincere attempts remains for history to disclose. But the attempt has been proven impossible of realization, and Italy was forced into the inevitable result of all that had gone before.

Enslaved Own People

History has told the Italians over and over again that whenever one group of Italians invokes aid from across the Brenner against his countrymen the results are disastrous for Italy. That lesson was ignored by Mussolini. He summoned the "Tedeschi" (Germans) down from the Alps to help him enslave his own people. The cycle is once again complete. When the Vandals and the Goths are brought in to aid, they enslave—their summoner as well as his enemy. It has happened again and aagin. Now Italy must be released from the new Vandal horde not by its own efforts, but by Western Europe as it has been released before.

But the task will again be difficult. And in the process Italy must pay the kind of price of devastation and slaughter of its people which it has always paid for every dealing with the Teutons to the north.

Meanwhile, the Russian advance in the Ukraine has gone beyond the maximum expectations of most observers. The fall of Mariupol on the shore of the Sea of Azov is more of a surprise than the fall of any other point since the Russian offensive got under way. It had been assumed that the Germans would attempt to make their stand on a line running north from Mariupol. They obviously have not. And Mariupol's fall means that the offensive is now in a position to threaten the German line of communications into the Crimea.

There is still one line between the Russians and the Crimean supply line—a railroad running north from Berdysank to Chaplino. But Berdyansk is not believed to be heavily fortified, and the prospect is now opened that the Germans will not be able to offer real resistance until they reach the line running from the Crimea itself to the bulge of the Dnieper.

Senator Approves Alaska Road Cost

EDMONTON, Alberta, Sept. 11 (CP)—Senator C. Douglas Buck (R), former Governor of Delaware, said here that he believed expenditures on the Alaska Highway had been justified by demands of the war emergency, which called for completion of the road in the shortest possible time.

He praised the engineers, contractors and workmen on the Highway and said, "If there is any mistake, it is one of policy and not of construction."

Senator Buck was accompanied by Senator James G. Scrugham (D) of Nevada, chairman of the Subcommittee which investigated construction of the Alaska Highway, and Senator William Langer (Ind.-R.) of North Dakota.

Two other Senators, members of the Subcommittee, Harley M. Kilgore (D) of West Virginia and Homer Ferguson (R) of Michigan, were on their way here.

Pro-Fascist Paper Attacked

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 11 (AP)—Two bottles containing inflammable liquid were hurled through the office windows of the pro-Fascist Italian language newspaper, Il Mattino D'Italia, last night, but did little damage aside from glass breakage.

Police chased two persons sighted in the street at the time, arresting one of them.

Souvenir Hunters Draw Blank at Kiska

By the Associated Press

Kiska Harbor, Aug. 20, Delayed

There won't be many souvenirs of Kiska for the lads of the Army and Navy.

The Japanese garrison in withdrawing took with it or burned practically all personal possessions, including sidearms.

No rifles, no bayonets, no handsome silk handkerchiefs were left when United States and Canadian troops arrived. And the Japanese Samurai swords, most prized of all souvenirs of battle—well, there wasn't even the tassel of a cord to be found.

One sailor risked his neck to take the flag off the topmast of a sunken Japanese ship in Kiska Harbor.

Mountbatten-Chiang Talks May Involve Two Alternatives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Sept. 11—When Lord Louis Mountbatten, newly appointed Allied Commander in Southeast Asia, meets with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, discussions of Pacific war strategy will probably involve two alternatives.

One will be a major attack on Burma in order that Chinese armies will be able to receive a continuing supply of heavy, modern arms over the Burma Road.

The other will be an operation involving intensive amphibious action along the coastlines of Burma, Malaya, and Sumatra in order to drain Japanese strength until the time when sufficient forces can be released from Europe for major operations in the Pacific.

Advocates of the second plan argue that Burma's mountainous terrain is easily defendable and consequently a major Burma campaign probably would involve considerable time and cost heavily in manpower and materials.

Would this plan be worth it?

The Burma Road at its peak carried about 20,000 tons of military material monthly. Even if this amount were doubled, it would be insufficient to arm China's soldiers within a comparatively short time.

Advocates of the first plan say that China's manpower is necessary in order to defeat Japan's armies, but the Chinese must have modern equipment first, consequently Burma must be recaptured. Besides, China is the only base from which Japan proper can be bombed extensivly, therefore the Burma Road must be reopened in order to permit more aviation supplies to reach Sino bases.

Regardless of which of the two plans the Allied leaders adopt, it is expected that Allied air forces in China will be further reinforced, enabling them to turn present "pinpricks" against Japanese communication centers in Haiphong, Hong Kong and elsewhere into major stabs.

Africa Rich in Cork

North Africa normally produces 20 per cent of the cork used in the United States.

Hitler Paints Dark Picture If Germany Drops Nazis

Continued from Page 1

servers here seemed to have expected.

But, by Italy's capitulation the Germans must now take over more than 100 miles of the French coast from Toulon to the Italian frontiers as well as sea coasts of Italy and the Balkans which—excluding islands—mean 2,000 miles of new frontier.

Tension Increasing

Hitler as usual, excluded any reference to his responsibility for what had happened. His excuses may confuse the recent past for his German listeners, but they certainly don't help to brighten the future.

For the bow is stretching to the breaking point. Germany's vassals are now showing that greed is no substitute for loyalty or terror for patriotism, and round Hitler and the German people a sense of moral outlawry is increasing in the outside world.

Yesterday's speech fits into the memorable series of Hitler's delivered each year at the opening of the winter help scheme. This differed from those of former years not only because he had no audience—judging from the absence of "Seig Heils," but also because of the absence of any triumphant note.

Contrast in Tone

In September, 1940, Hitler was in a triumphant mood. In September, 1941, he announced regarding Russia, "The enemy has already been broken and will never rise again"; in September, 1942, regarding a second front he said, "With these military idiots" [Churchill and the United Nations] "one never knows where they will attack . . . Let us assure Mr. Churchill that wherever he may choose for his next attack he may consider himself lucky if he remains on land for nine hours."

Most Germans fortunately for themselves have long ceased to take Hitler's speechifying too seriously. Today their troubles are so many and increasing that they are only likely to be moved if the Führer or some other leader were to announce that hostilities would soon cease.

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Belgians Voice Disapproval Of AMG Administration Plan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Whatever may be the attitude of other Nazi-dominated nations to the Allied plan for having the liberated territories in Europe temporarily administered by AMG—the Allied Military Governments—the Belgians have not hesitated to voice their disapproval.

Belgium occupies a relatively favorable position among the conquered peoples. Although its European territory is administered by the Nazis and the few Belgian quislings, the Belgians nevertheless are making an important contribution to the United Nations' war effort.

The Belgian Government in exile still disposes of the riches of the 910,000 square mile Congo colony, which has a population of more than 10,000,000 inhabitants. The soil of this Central African territory contains valuable minerals—copper, tin, gold, diamonds.

Congo production of these minerals and of plantation products has been considerably developed during the war. The Congo is also an important source of African manpower and permits the Belgian Government to set up an army of black soldiers commanded by white officers, which has taken part in several United Nations' campaigns.

Belgium has one of the few governments in exile which is financially completely independent. When Great Britain's gold reserves became exhausted in 1941, the Belgians granted a £40,000,000 gold loan to the British Government.

It is this feeling of relative independence in relation to the big powers which frequently induces the Belgians to be more outspoken than the other small nations.

The fact that the small nations have been largely excluded from United Nations' war councils, that the United States and Great Britain have disclosed their intention to have the liberated territories in Europe temporarily administered by the AMG instead of handing over administration immediately to the legal authorities has greatly disturbed the Belgians.

The "News from Belgium," official publication of the "Belgian Information Center" at New York, states with bitterness that "one of the most striking signs of the approaching peace is the increased casualness with which smaller countries seem to be treated by the bigger ones."

The members of the Belgian Government in exile, of course, are more cautious in their declarations than the Belgian editorial writer, but in a radiocast to the people of occupied Belgium, Premier Hubert Pierlot left no doubt that, when the Allied armies invade Belgium, the Belgian leaders will be there to take over.

Premier Pierlot developed a complete plan for elimination of the Belgian traitors whom the Germans have chosen to administer the country and for the re-establishment of legal conditions. Premier Pierlot points out that the Belgian Government will immediately be transferred to the liberated zone, that the King, now "a prisoner among his people," will again exercise constitutional power, and that the Parliament will meet again. Moreover, the Government in exile will submit for approval reports to the King and the Parliament on actions taken since the occupation, and the ministers will submit their resignations to facilitate formation of the new government—including in it men who have lived in Belgium through the occupation.

The declaration of the Belgian Prime Minister will have particular importance if this blueprint for the liberation of Belgium should be accepted by the Anglo-Americans and should serve as a pattern to be applied to other liberated nations too. There will certainly be differences in the treatment of the European peoples after the collapse of the Hitler regime.

In several countries, although the overwhelming majority of the population has been constantly opposed to the invader and has even actively resisted the German domination, a state of latent civil war among sections of the people has developed. Allied occupation of these countries will prevent anarchy and bloodshed. However, in the case of most of the countries of Western Europe as Belgium, Holland, Denmark, and probably France, the danger of civil war after the re-establishment of legal conditions is not very great.

Acceptance of the Belgian plan by the Anglo-American governments would greatly alleviate the fear of the small nations that Great Britain and the United States will attempt to impose their political conceptions on the liberated nations.

The relative independence of the Belgian Government in exile toward the Anglo-American governments is also expressed in the definite terms in which the Belgians have recognized the French National Committee of Liberation at Algiers.

The Belgian Government recognizes the French Committee as the sole authority for the defense and administration of the interests of the French Empire and as the sole representatives of those interests vis-à-vis the foreign powers.

Although the Belgian statement does not go so far as the Russian recognition, it emphasizes the authority of the French Committee to administer the French colonies as a sovereign power. France is Belgium's immediate and most important neighbor and the Belgians are very anxious to see a legal French Government representing French sovereignty being reconstituted at the earliest possible moment.

Take Sides With the Allies

Associated Press from United States Signal Corps

Garlands for American Soldiers of Japanese Ancestry

As part of the farewell ceremonies at the Ilona Palace grounds at Honolulu, these soldiers who have been thoroughly tested as to their patriotism and loyalty are honored with garlands and lei before their departure for places undisclosed. Here Florence Shirotakei bids aloha to Second Lieut. Robert Kadowaki.

Canada's Manpower Supply Faces Stern Readjustment

By Morris McDougall

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 11—Canadian manpower problems, both military and industrial, are forcing a tightening up all along the line.

In industry, surveys are under way to screen out all possible labor of military age and to arrange for replacements from those who are unfit for military service.

Employers are ordered to take on no new male employees unless they can present papers to show that they have been either rejected or discharged from the armed forces.

Compulsory transfer from nonessential to essential occupations now applies, by recent order, to all males from 16 to 40 years of age. Five lists of nonessential industries have been issued in past months. These cover a wide field and are considered fairly comprehensive.

Further lists will be forthcoming later, but the present aim is to extend the age categories to which the regulation applies, and to make sure that transfers are carried out promptly and without evasion.

It was recently announced that all category A men in the active army in Canada would be moved overseas within the next three or four months to reinforce the Canadian army units. The combing of administrative offices for A category men to join the active ranks is also being speeded up.

There is, of course, no means of knowing the extent of reinforcements that will be needed, or what new steps may be taken to insure that the flow is continuous.

A vigorous campaign has been launched to draw more women into war industry, as well as into the women's division of the armed forces, and thus relieve more men for the fighting services. In June of this year there were 255,000 women engaged in war plants and about 3,000 have been joining each week. The present figure is believed to be between 275,000 and 280,000.

In the entire munition and equipment industry, the proportion is now a little better than one woman to every three men, and the ratio is certain to improve in favor of the women. In the manufacture of intricate instruments four women are engaged to every man and inspection of finished munitions, as well as the manufacture of machine gun and small arms, is largely in their hands. They are being used extensively in riveting, welding, in electrical work, shipbuilding, and in the construction of aircraft.

Most of the women engaged in war industry are between 17 and 60 years of age, unmarried or without dependent children, but where married women with small children are employed, the women's branch of selective service is providing day nurseries as rapidly as possible.

One of the difficult tasks of selective service has been providing extra help for farmers. The situation has been eased to some extent through the action of the National Defense Department in granting special leave to soldiers who have had farming experience to help with the crops. With the aid of soldiers and about 3,000 farmers from Eastern Canada, it is expected the grain crops in the Prairie provinces will this fall be harvested satisfactorily.

The whole manpower administration in Canada has been subjected to incessant attacks in the House of Commons and in the press and there is no question about its deficiencies. In particular, criticism has been aimed at the call up for compulsory military service which was based on the national registration records which proved defective. Doubtless as has been claimed, it would have required an army of clerks to keep the registration in shape as an effective running inventory of manpower. It is fair to say, however, that in general selective service is doing its utmost to remedy early defects as far as possible and is showing a realistic and determined attitude in the present emergency.

Bramshill Given Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—To safeguard the future of one of England's famous houses—Bramshill in Hampshire—the present owner, Lord Brocket, has placed it by covenant in the care of the National Trust.

Built by Lord Zouche between 1607 and 1612, only the center of the original plan was completed. It was said to have been intended as a country mansion for Henry, Prince of Wales. The Prince of Wales' plume and his motto "Ich Dien" can still be seen above the central pediment. The house is a fine example of early Jacobean architecture and shows no signs of ever having been "improved."

It is to protect it from undesirable alterations that Lord Brocket entered into a National Trust Covenant. By its terms the gardens and terraces must be still much as they were more than 300 years ago.

At the back of the house is the Long Gallery, 127 feet in length, and here stood at one time one of the many "Mistletoe-Bough" chests, each of which is claimed to be THE identical one. The very old story, said to be Italian in origin, is of a bride who, playing hide-and-seek on her wedding day, hid in the chest and locked herself in by mistake.

Peru, Chile, Brazil Hail Surrender But Argentina Remains Unaffected

By the Associated Press

Italy's capitulation brought varied comment from South American capitals.

Peru's President Manuel Prado cabled congratulations to President Roosevelt and King George VI of Great Britain on the Italian surrender and the Chamber of Deputies passed a motion congratulating the heads of the Allied Nations.

President Prado's message to Mr. Roosevelt said the Italian capitulation "takes us a step nearer complete victory and the triumph of democratic doctrines."

In Santiago, Chile, news of Italy's capitulation was received joyously. Chileans saw in it an indication of an earlier termination of the war through the opening of Germany to attacks by way of the Balkans and Italy.

In Buenos Aires, Argentina's Foreign Minister Segundo Storni told a press conference that the surrender of Italy was not expected to cause any change in the foreign policy of Argentina, only Western Hemisphere nation still maintaining relations with the Axis.

In Rio de Janeiro, it was announced that Brazil, a United Nations bulwark in South America, was given a full part in approving the final surrender terms for Italy and had authorized Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to act in her behalf. U. S. Ambassador Jefferson Caffery submitted the Allied terms to Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha and they were approved by President Vargas.

Historic Russian Pushka or Cannon Link Sitka Streets With the Past

SITKA, Alaska—Tourists who know Sitka as the seat of Russian culture in Alaska will miss the old Russian pushka that has stood for decades in front of the Cathedral of St. Michael's when they come back to the territory after the war. The march of progress is responsible.

Mayor Winn Goddard issued a public appeal for help in completing the paving of Lincoln Avenue, and so many citizens volunteered to work a few hours in the long summer evenings that before long the project had come to the Cathedral.

St. Michael's, of the Eastern Orthodox faith, once known as the Russian Orthodox and linked with Russia until the time of the revolution, is famed not only for its collection of icons and paintings, but also for its architecture and the pushka that long stood in front of it.

A pushka is a heavy cannon. The legend on that before the church says it was cast in 1723 in the old country. It was brought to Sitka probably early in the last century. One of the same kind was dug up by workers excavating on a near-by military base and was preserved there as a contrast to the modern weapons of warfare.

Today the pushka guards the entrance to the reconstructed Baranof Castle, overlooking Sitka Sound, close to the new Federal Building. Baranof Castle, on the rock where Russian governors once held forth in the name of czars in St. Petersburg, today is a servicemen's center.

The pushka dug up in building the military base caused wide speculation. A rusty cannonball, partly corroded away, was found near by and immediately drew the interest of 20th century gunners. They decided it was from a 4-inch shell originally, probably too large for the Russian pushka. The verdict was that it had been fired by an American Army gunboat called to Sitka in the 1870's to quiet Indian bands that had menaced the settlement's white residents shortly after America took over Alaska from Russia in 1867.

Several other pushkas were buried in front of the modern and imposing Pioneers' Home when that three-story structure was built by the territory to house prospectors, mariners and fishermen who had lived in Alaska for 30 years or more and had no other place to spend their last years. To dig these ancient weapons up for scrap metal would spoil the landscaping of the home, but it has been suggested.

It took an Act of Congress to complete the paving job. Six feet of needed right of way were on property of the Pioneers' Home which was deeded to the territory for one purpose only, by the United States Government. Congress, before adjourning for the summer, gave the city the right to pave those six feet for the use of jeeps, taxis and bicycles.

Cool Tires Wear Longer

Tires wear out twice as fast in a temperature of 90 degrees as at 60 degrees.

Researchists Take Issue With 'Wets'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The American Businessmen's Research Foundation here has taken pointed exception to statements in connection with a recent national poll on prohibition sentiment, purporting to show large majorities opposed to a prohibition law and no popular trend in favor of such a new "dry" act.

Charles R. Jones, Executive Vice-President of the Foundation, has written Dr. George Gallup, Director of the American Institute of Public Opinion, quoting the latter as declaring in his poll published on Aug. 27: "Because the prohibition movement during the last war culminated in the adoption of the 18th Amendment a year after the Armistice, both wets and drys are carefully searching the public opinion horizon today for signs of a new dry wave."

Mr. Jones insists that the facts are these: "The campaign for the 18th Amendment was concluded in 1916 and won in that year when candidates for the National Congress had been forced on record as to their stand on the proposition. The final vote in Congress was on Dec. 18, 1917, when the Amendment won, 65 to 20, in the Senate and 282 to 128 in the House, each legislator, with no known exception, voting as he had pledged the people in 1916. Therefore, the Amendment was not a culmination of the prohibition movement during the last year at all, but the culmination of a century's education and organization, in 1916. The liquor manufacturers, however, ask the American people to believe that it was a result of war hysteria and you have fallen in line, even if unwittingly."

Mr. Jones also declares that it is a misstatement to say that prohibition culminated in the adoption of the 18th Amendment a year after the Armistice.

"The Amendment," he insists, "was adopted by the Congress, or, technically submitted to the states for adoption on Dec. 18, 1917, not a year after the Armistice, but 11 months before, and the Amendment became a part of the Constitution by action of the states, and this little more than two months after the Armistice, not a year, as you say.

"Furthermore, this ratification by state legislatures was merely a legal formality, as the issue of ratification or nonratification by the several state legislatures was fully settled by the expressed vote of the people at the time of the election of the legislatures, before the Armistice, and, in the main, before a soldier was on foreign soil."

Mr. Jones declares that "the great stock in trade" of the liquor propagandists has been to "preach that prohibition was slipped over during the war while the boys were overseas." There is, he insists, "not one word of truth in such a statement."

Food Board Releases Raisins and Prunes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—The War Food Administration yesterday authorized West Coast packers to release between 120,000 and 130,000 tons of dried raisins and prunes from this year's crop for sale to civilians through regular channels of trade.

Additional quantities may be released later. Fruit packers have been required to set aside the entire 1943 production of dried fruits for Government disposition among civilian, military and Lend-Lease users.

English as World Language Supported in Middle East

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the the Middle East

CAIRO, Sept. 11—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's recent call at Harvard for tighter Anglo-American co-operation and greater use of the English language throughout the world is meeting with a practical echo here in the Middle East.

The British Council, whose purpose is to foster better understanding of British culture in non-English-speaking countries, is now paying particular attention to the countries from Egypt to Persia.

Since this area is the geographical key to three continents, it is felt both the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States will benefit from its greater appreciation of English-speaking civilization.

The present Council plans call for an increase in the number of English-run schools in the Middle East, for a greater supply of English books available here, for more lectures by outstanding British authorities on all subjects, and for more all-around encouragement of Mideasterners to acquaint themselves with British culture.

Influence Increasing

This program includes a definite plan for greater co-operation with American institutions already established here so that English-speaking peoples can strengthen their recognized position as world leaders.

It pointed out that Anglo-American influence throughout the world is steadily increasing due to the Allied military victories and that the decline in German, French, and Italian, and eventually in Japanese prestige will cause other countries to turn still more to America and Britain.

Speaking of future projects, Prof. B. Ifor Evans of London, university and educational Director of the Council, declared here yesterday that British efforts to foster appreciation of British culture must be modeled on past French experiences.

He pointed out that France established excellent schools and vigorous cultural societies throughout the Middle East and that as a result large numbers of Mideasterners spoke and thought in French.

Professor Evans added, however, that there are many indications that Mideasterners would willingly have replaced French with English if educational opportunities permitted it. He said that it was the Council's aim to see that such facilities were established.

The educator also disclosed that many countries now maintaining governments in exile in London have expressed a determination to give English an important and unique position in their postwar educational systems.

In fact, these governments have appointed representatives who meet thrice yearly with the President of the Board of Education to study the British school system.

This action followed a London meeting sponsored by International Rotary for the purpose of determining postwar methods of international communication.

Rotary suggested that Esperanto might be used. Immediately, however, spokesmen for European Governments said that any international language must be English. French and Belgian delegates concurred in this.

Work in Americas

Another project under Council consideration is establishment of a branch of the United States to help harmonize and mutually strengthen Anglo-American efforts toward the same end.

Professor Evans was particularly enthusiastic about educational work now being done throughout Latin America by Nelson Rockefeller's office and also by other Americans in Turkey, Lebannon and Persia.

The educator believes that since both countries are working toward virtually the same goal each could support the other wherever practicable.

The Council's hopes for greater activity after the war comes from increasing recognition by the British Government of the importance of its work.

Already British military commanders in this area have consented to lend the Council certain miiltary personnel, while the British Consular Service also benefits from the Council's work.

These facts lead the Council to the opinion that the postwar period will see a notable expansion in that body's activities, particularly in the construction of schools where non-English speaking children can receive thorough instruction in that language.

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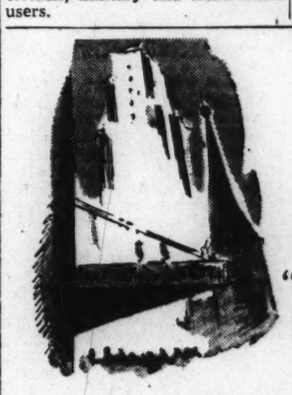
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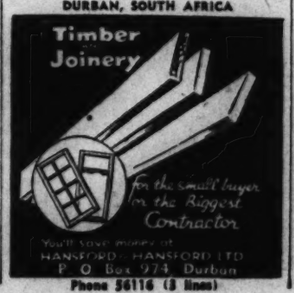

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

A Theater for the Ethnologic Dance—II

By Margaret Lloyd

New York

"Travelers are very poor haters," La Meri says. "Once you live among a people and get to know them, it is impossible to hate them. You may not approve of their form of government, but you cannot hate the people."

There is candor and humor and friendliness in her white-flashing smile and wide, navy-blue eyes. She is very pretty, and sometimes beautiful.

Despite her rather European nom de danse and years of global dancing, La Meri is unmistakably American. Born in Kentucky and growing up in Texas, she can ride like any cowboy, has in fact published a book of cowboy poems, one of three volumes of poetry written under her own name—Russell Meriwether Hughes.

"Why, she was just a little poet, when I first met her," her distinctly Continental husband, Guido Carreras, declares. "I made her into a great dancer."

* * *

In Paris he was known as "Carreras l'Animateur," and that is how he likes to designate himself. Not an impresario, for he is not interested in the commercial end of it, but an animator. He has toured with Pavlova, managed other important European artists of different mediums, and written music criticisms as well. He was personal manager and artistic director of Eleanora Duse on her last visit to the United States. He was born in Italy of a Spanish father and grew up speaking both languages. Of the nine he commands now, La Meri can converse with him in a choice of four—English, Italian, Spanish and French. Both are students of Sanskrit.

Mr. Carreras would like to introduce La Meri to all the United States. He is proud of her and thinks her work should be known in her native land as it is in other countries. But, owing to wartime conditions, touring is postponed, and since they cannot go out to meet the world as they have been in the habit of doing, they can let the world come to their door. In cosmopolitan New York they have a public that includes all the nationalities whose dances they present. Their new Ethnologic Dance Theater is a center which radiates far.

* * *

On the evening I attended the concert performance of "El Amor Brujo," I saw in the audience three Chinese faces, two Hindu, a Javanese, and an Armenian. After the performance I said to the owner of one of the Chinese faces, a small, learned-looking, quiet man, "Did you enjoy the dancing?" And he replied in perfect English, "Yes, very much."

I talked (in English) with José Greco, Spanish, and Manolo Vargas, Mexican, of Argentinita's company; with the little Spanish-American singer, Victoria Cordova; and with the first Mrs. Hendrik Willem Van Loon. I met a Viennese scholar, in the United States three years, Felix M. L. Cleve, who wrote the first criticism of La Meri's first European performance, given in Vienna over a decade ago, and was delighted because he had found a copy of it in the New York Public Library. He is bringing out a book, the result of 30 years' research, reconstructing the philosophy of Anaxagoras, the title of which is "All Has Been Arranged By Mind" (translated from the original text).

When the theater opens for its new season this fall, plans are to present artists of the ethnologic dance outside the studio company. Looking further ahead, the plans include stage productions. But perhaps La Meri's own words will serve best to indicate the ideals and aims of this new little theater of the dance. The following are excerpts from an address she delivered at the opening of the Ethnologic Dance Center:

"I am an ambassador—and don't laugh. I really am. Because 11 of the 14 years of my career have been spent abroad, many people don't even know that I am American. I am; since 1776 (with a slight interlude around 1860). And for 11 years I have been an unofficial ambassador for my country. So now I have got the ambassador habit, and I am home again, only to become an ambassador from all these other countries to my own.

* * *

"I believe that the ethnologic dance is important today because it embodies far more than just entertainment or even inspiration. The ethnologic dance, expression of a race, of a people, of a nation, is inextricably tied up with many other human activities. It is the most direct, the most sincere expression of a folk. Its effect has many facets.

"Great ethnologists have found in the racial dance the means of tracing the growth and offshoots of a people. Great students of human nature have found it an unfailing barometer of the temperament of a folk. Through it one may understand the spiritual aspirations of a race. In many cases it embodies the very philosophy of the religion which gave it birth.

"When the Denishawn Company went to the Orient 25 years ago they were welcomed as ambassadors might have been. It was assumed that they represented the highest culture of the United States. It took the East many years to learn that in our land the dancer is the stepchild, the outcast, or at best the charmingly-mad creature who dances instead of works for a living.

* * *

"When will Americans learn that 'man does not live by bread alone'? Nor by a fat bank account, nor by chain stores, nor even by steam heat and plumbing? I am talking about living, which exists only in you, in your soul and in your mind.

"Art is the food of the soul, the real bread of real existence. And of all the arts the dance, and more particularly the ethnologic dance, is closest to those sentiments and moods which can never be put into words.

"From a practical angle the Center dreams of building many things to serve its idealistic scope of the brotherhood of man. We want first of all to build a public for the ethnologic dance. Building it, we will build the companies of artists to satisfy the demand. We have our one little company now. May it grow to be a big, prosperous company; and then two; and then three! And then our audiences will be able to give great foreign artists the understanding they deserve!

* * *

"But perhaps I'd better come back down to earth. Our ambitions do us credit, but for the moment we are very little, very young, and very optimistic. Yet already we serve our good neighbor policy, for I see in this gathering people from Syria, Armenia, Austria, England, India, Mexico, Spain, Italy, Canada, Java, China, and the Philippines."

And, referring to the new policy of introducing distinguished guests of honor as speakers of the evening: "I can't tell you how happy it makes me to know that such mentalities have also a conviction of the importance of the ethnologic dance, in their own type of activity, in the cultural growth of our nation, and in the spiritual growth of the world."

(This is the second of two articles. The first appeared on Aug. 28.)

La Meri With Shan-Kar in Paris

Where she had just completed an engagement, and he was about to present his new company from India.

Visiting Conductors in Mexico

By Charles Poore

Mexico, D. F.

Leopold Stokowski came over for a couple of concerts, as guest conductor of the Orquesta Sinfonica de Mexico (Chavez's orchestra), and made a friendly gesture by including on his program two numbers by contemporary Mexican composers, Carlos Chavez and Blas Galindo. For the remainder of his program he chose the Shostakovitch Seventh Symphony.

The Chavez number, "Antigone" Symphony, has been often played and as often commented on. On the whole, it has been more favorably received in the United States than here; and with good reason, for the Mexicans evince scant interest in primitive idioms.

I have never been able to reconcile Chavez's concept of the character with the Antigone of Sophocles, who created in his drama a personality of great nobility, radiant with filial love. To write music, as Chavez has done, in no way suggesting the rich personality of Antigone, has always seemed to me to strike a false note, many able critics to the contrary notwithstanding.

* * *

No doubt the music that originally accompanied the performances of the Sophocles play was as barren of sentiment as Chavez's; but we can assume that this barrenness derived from the scant knowledge of harmony as we know it, with all its riches of emotional expressiveness. However, at this particular Bellas Artes concert the public approved with spontaneous and warm applause. A part of the success, it may be assumed, derived from the presence of Mr. Stokowski.

The Stokowski interpretation of the Shostakovitch Seventh Symphony showed again how difficult it is for the listener to get a true notion of a composer's intent; for Stokowski gave us quite a different idea from that which we had previously gained from Chavez. These two eminent musicians are built on quite different models. Stokowski has a wider experience and a fuller background; and he has a certain urbanity and style. But Chavez, as highly individual, and caring naught for tradition, often gives us what seems a truer concept of contemporary compositions because of this very independence.

* * *

Blas Galindo, whose "Sones Mariachi" was on the same program, is recognized among gifted composers of the younger set. His approach is quite modern, and for material he often explores his native music idioms, as in this work, which is based on sones as played by the mariachi bands which delight the tourists.

The son is at the basis of much popular Mexican music. It is designed to be played, danced and sung, all at once. Its chief interest derives from the variety of rhythms employed. Its harmonic structure is of the simplest; technically, the tonic and dominant, with an occasional sub-dominant.

Musicians who play the sones also sing and dance them, singing falsetto, and dancing in one spot, moving neither head nor body from this position, and to prove their skill often carrying a bottle poised on the head.

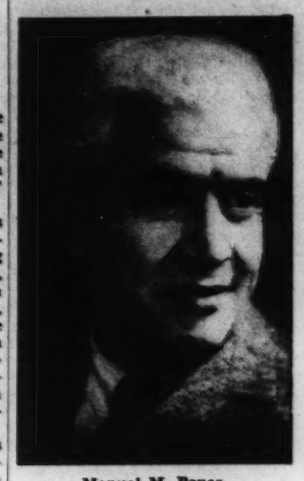
Eugene Goossens, who preceded Stokowski as guest conductor, gave special pleasure to many frequenters of the Bellas Artes concerts by playing the First Symphony of Brahms. Just why Brahms is so rarely heard here is not clear. Some say it is because the Mexicans do not like this composer. But at least at the Goossens concert the response was cordial, both from the audience and from the men in the orchestra, who shared with the front of the house their admiration for the music and for Goossens' able directing of it.

During his short stay here this alert director of the Cincinnati Orchestra spent much time studying the scores of Mexican composers, with a view of presenting them in his winter's concerts; among these, Revueltas' "Camiones," and the same composer's "Janitzio," which depicts the atmosphere of the lonely isle in Lake Patzcuaro whose inhabitants have maintained through the centuries their primitive customs and habits of thought.

Claudio Arrau has been with us again, this time opening his concerts with a solo appearance with Chavez and the Orquesta Sinfonica de Mexico, giving a highly individual performance of Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto, soft in outline, warm in feeling.

The following week Mr. Arrau assisted as soloist in the first Mexican presentation of Chavez's Piano Concerto, which had already been performed in the United States and at least once in England. Its performance in Bellas Artes elicited an enthusiastic response; and Mr. Arrau is said to esteem it highly, as showing a composer with ability to use instruments effectively (especially the harp in an antiphonal passage with the piano), and to construct on a heroic plan. Also, it is quite Mexican in feeling, without any obvious resort to folk-material.

Following close on the Chavez concerto came the first performance of a Violin Concerto by Manuel M. Ponce, with the young Polish violinist, Henryk Szeryng, as soloist. The concerto, conceived in the conventional three movements, reflects little local feeling in the first two; but the final Rondo is unmistakably Mexican, based on the "mañanitas" of Aguascalientes, Ponce's home town. The style may



Manuel M. Ponce

be called eclectic, in its varied rhythmic patterns emulating Brahms, while often its spirit is definitely French. The composer sometimes fails to take advantage of the varied tonal colorings which the orchestral instruments offer him; with the result that in this work the accompaniment, in contrast with the brilliant and sonorous solo part, is a little dry.

Mr. Szeryng, the soloist, is in Mexico as an emissary of good will, representing the Polish Government-in-exile in London. He plans to give concerts in other Latin-American countries and in the United States.

On the same program was an engaging orchestral work, "Sinfonia Asturiana," by a Spanish composer now resident in Mexico, Maria Teresa Prieto. "Sinfonia Asturiana" reveals the composer as endowed with a strong sense of form, and orchestral color. Asturian folk themes are introduced with striking effect. The work closes with something akin to a Chorale that gives a certain spiritual elevation.

New York Art Season Is Inaugurated

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

While August is to a large extent a closed season in the art galleries, with little activity apparent so far as the presentation of new shows was concerned, September usually furnishes an art program of a preliminary sort.

The initial batch of exhibitions which opened last week are four in number. The most revealing of these is a loan exhibition of prints by Argentine artists at the Metropolitan Museum; the most enjoyable in its atmosphere of reminiscence a display of paintings of "The South of France" at the Wildenstein Galleries, while the most vigorously contemporary in spirit is the show at the A. C. A. gallery. Different from any of these, at the same time, is a small display of advertising color illustrations at the Grand Central (Gotham Hotel) Galleries, which marks a departure from a custom of exhibiting fine art exclusively.

The prints from Argentina are on the whole conservative in feeling and excellent in quality. About 40 items hung in an intimate room just off the main foyer, with some 30 print makers represented, compose the most comprehensive show of this kind yet offered here. For subjects the artists draw on the life of their country and its scenery, depicting the familiar markets, architecture and street scenes. Some of their figure subjects are imaginative, but generally there is an objective flavor to their work. Mainly realists, they tell the story of their country directly, for all to read.

* * *

Among the most talented of these artists is Alfredo Guido, director of the School of Fine Arts of Argentina. His lithograph, "Farm Hand," essentially classical in style, is simple and monumental and shows him to be a draftsman of real power. Maria Lamas is another able print maker, represented by two attractive prints, "The Picnic" and "Brother and Sister." She gives a graceful and decorative interpretation in the former work, and a more human account in the picture of two children, making effective an accomplished sense of design and technical treatment. One of the most attractive of the architectural subjects is a lithograph called "Towers of Santo Domingo," by Palomar, and there are several distinguished color prints.

A region much loved by American tourists is dealt with in the landscapes at the Wildenstein gallery. This is portrayed not only by artists as prominent as Renoir and Cézanne but by various other painters, popular in France but relatively little known here. There are charming vistas of hills and valleys, the former crowned frequently by peaceful villages and bordered by cypress and pine groves.

* * *

Much of the charm of this work lies in its smooth-coated clarity, varied by the sensitive atmospheric effects of skillful impressionists. Among those who recapture most eloquently the beauty of the South of France are Georges Leroux in his placid "Village of Bar-sur-Loup," Lucien Jonas in his richly painted "In Dordogne," and Jean Henri-Martin, whose "Church in Spring" is notable for its sensitive painting of architecture and screening trees. The show is the latest of several exhibitions in which the Wildensteins have been attentive to French art in the present crisis.

After 10 years' establishment in Greenwich Village, the A. C. A. gallery has moved to Fifty-seventh Street, taking over the rooms formerly occupied by the Marie Harriman Gallery. The show of the gallery "group" which opened last week thus inaugurates a new addition to the up-town art center, aiming at a wider audience there than could now be expected in Eighth Street since the closing of the Whitney Museum. The pictures, many of which are on wartime themes, emphasize the contemporary mood in both subject matter and styles of painting, and will require considerable tolerance on the part of the polite gallery-goer to whom the outspoken sentiments of the A. C. A. artists may be something of a shock. The vitality and vigor of the pictures now being shown, offering a full illustration of the field the gallery covers, are among their best recommendations. Artists such as William Gropper, Robert Gwathmey, Raphael Soyer, Philip Evergood and Harry Sternberg are prominently represented.

The show of illustrations at the Grand Central Galleries is significant of the current trend towards an alliance between fine art and commercial art. Only six paintings are included, and these, for the most part, are entirely "illustrative" in character. The use of subjects designed to bring wartime propaganda within the scope of modern advertising is revealed perhaps as the most radical feature of the exhibition, which is sponsored by and represents the recent advertising of the American Locomotive Company. Some telling anti-Nazi dramatizations are included.

The Guild and the Bard

The Theater Guild announces that it plans henceforth to present one of the Shakespearean comedies or tragedies each season. Plans also call for the formation of a Theater Guild Shakespearean Repertory Company, which will present regularly Shakespearean plays in New York and on tour.

The last time Shakespeare lifted the curtain on a Guild season was in 1940-41 when Helen Hayes and Maurice Evans co-starred in "Twelfth Night." "Othello," now in rehearsal, is the Margaret Webster production of the Shakespearean drama. It is scheduled to open at the Shubert Theater, New York, in mid-October, after preliminary engagements in New Haven, Boston and Philadelphia.

Open Air Shakespeare Season

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Mr. Robert Atkins's tenth consecutive season at the Open Air Theater, Regent's Park, came to a successful conclusion with a production of "Love's Labor's Lost," following upon "As You Like It" and "The Tempest."

While the company was absent for a few weeks, playing in three different parks in Manchester, a second company at Regent's Park played James Bridie's "Tobias and the Angel" and the Chinese comedy, "Lady Precious Stream."

Another series of performances was given, with conspicuous success, at Finchley, Reading, and Leyton. The company is transferring soon, with "Love's Labor's Lost," to the old Theater Royal at Bristol.

* * *

Mr. Atkins has been fortunate in finding, in Miss Helen Cherry, a leading lady who brings genuine talent, as well as good looks, to the stage. Not long ago she was a relatively unknown actress engaged at the repertory theater at Altrincham, near Manchester. Now she is a promising actress, of West End caliber.

Another valuable find is Cliff Weir, who, like Jay Laurier, has successfully transferred his comedic abilities from the music hall to the Shakespearean stage. His Stephano in "The Tempest" was particularly good. Audiences gladly welcomed back to the stage Wilfred Walter, who has now finished with the Air Force.

* * *

Negotiations are now in progress for a West End theater, where Mr. Atkins hopes to produce, during the winter season, "King Lear," "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," and also his successes of last year, "Henry IV," Parts I and II, with other Shakespearean plays in their historical sequence. For these performances the theater will be equipped with an apron, or forestage, which greatly facilitates the realistic production of Elizabethan drama.

P. A.

'Sunny River'

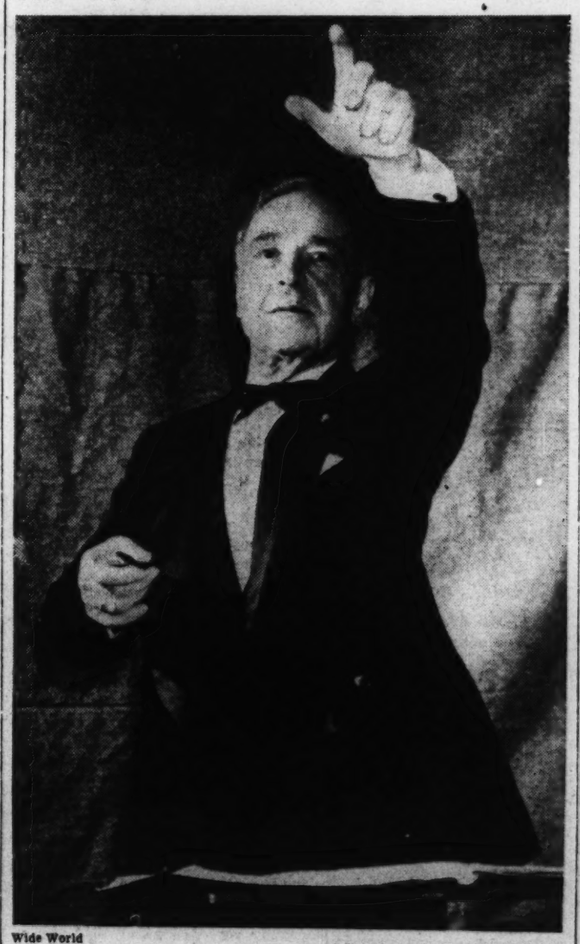
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Britons in 1943 are hard pressed to keep well dressed on 48 clothing coupons a year. Consequently they welcome more than ever a musical play like "Sunny River," now showing at the Piccadilly Theater, which, in common with other shows, has a special allocation of coupons from the Board of Trade. Satin, velvet, chiffon, all play their part in a gay but restrained fashion parade of the early nineteenth century in New Orleans. The costumes are designed by Doris Zinkeisen and her settings heighten the effect of color and lighthearted tenderness.

"Sunny River" has plenty of attractive light melodies, but none of them is likely to rival in popularity "Only a Rose" or "The March of the Beggars" from "The Vagabond King." It is inevitable to contrast these two musicals. Both are period pieces, both tell connected stories. But the tale of "Sunny River" is thin compared to that of "The Vagabond King," and its final scene leaves one suspecting that the author finds difficulty in disentangling the involved situation he has produced. He even has to drag in a new character—"an unidentified gentleman who has been drinking"—simply to pass information between the players, and link up the last scene with preceding ones.

Dennis Noble's singing is of his usual high standard, and he is a personable Jean Gervais. Ena Burrill plays the scheming wife convincingly. Her sophistication contrasts with Evelyn Laye's impression of the fresh, unspoilt young girl, Marie. Edith Day as Lolita has little to do until she sings the name piece, "Sunny River," and runs off with the whole scene. James Rich as Aristide is memorable. The singing of the chorus is pleasurable.



Wide World

Serge Koussevitzky

Who on Oct. 8 begins his twentieth season as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

The Camera as Audience

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

Recently while talking with Rouben Mamoulian, stage and motion picture director, we were startled by his remark that the film player's audience is the camera. The more we thought about his remark the more we valued it as a fresh approach to a consideration of screen acting. For it is plain to those who view most of the important pictures that points of view applicable to stage acting are not usable in consideration of screen acting.

First of all, the work of the actor in the theater is conditioned by the fact that he is in front of an audience that helps him complete the play. As the audience varies from night to night, so does the emphasis of the actor. Some nights he is assisted by spectators who are so sensitive in their responses that he needs to give them little more than the cues for laughter or tears, once he has established the mood of the part and the play. Other nights his effects must be broader, for though the responses may be hearty, they have taken on a less subtle tone.

The screen actor has no such barometer. Furthermore, he has no need of magnifying his effects the way the stage player must to get his part over clearly and forcefully to all parts of the house. The motion-picture medium in itself provides the enlargement necessary to suit an auditorium, however expansive. So the screen player needs merely to realize the character he is playing in relation to his own personality, and to express that in the film situations.

* * *

That is the kind of screen acting that results when the player takes whatever part of his own personality is useful to lend color and actuality to the rôle he is playing. Those who have not had opportunity to meet popular screen players in person, may be surprised to know that some of those players have never yet been seen in their fullness of personality on the screen. This is the type of player that we are concerned with here.

The reason for this partial use of the personality lies in the player's own sensitivity to his art. He knows just how much of his personality must be left out of the part to avoid distorting it and making it largely another exhibition of his individual color. Very likely he arrives at this knowledge, in part, as a result of working with several directors who have a feeling for this sort of characterization. It is certainly helpful to have some understanding person tell the player whether or not he is getting the effects he is after. But it would seem that a good many of the players who are successful in film after film, working under different directors, have achieved a knowledge of what they are doing, and can go on doing good work in character year after year. This would seem to prove Mr. Mamoulian's point. These players certainly are able to act for the camera or they would be noticeably uneven in their work.

As an example, there is the exceptional work of Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, and Veronica Lake, in "So Proudly We Hail," playing nurses who stayed on Corregidor until the order came for their evacuation. These three actresses' reputations will be heightened by their work in this picture. For one thing, they have caught the spirit of a struggle that places the good of a nation above that of any individual, and each of the women whom they bring to the screen finds herself facing this overwhelming fact in relation to her personal life. Miss Colbert and Miss Goddard distinctly improve upon the serious work they have done for the screen, and Miss Lake will be the surprise of the year to those who have thought only of a girl with a one-eye hairdo. The point is that not one of these three does a single thing out of character in the course of the picture. This means that they, with the possible help of a sympathetic director, have left out a great many of the amusing strokes customary when they there is freer play for their own personalities.

Hedy Lamarr is another player capable of this sort of differentiation and selection, as we noticed recently when seeing her on successive days as a peasant girl in "Tortilla Flat" and as a sophisticated Parisian in "Crossroads." In the first part, everything was done in elemental strokes; in the second part, every effect was handled with quiet delicacy. Yet in both rôles the actress attained the effect of deep feeling. The Parisian woman was more akin to Miss Lamarr, undoubtedly, but we doubt if the whole of her personality was revealed even in that part.

* * *

We have always found it a bit of a shock to meet a player whom we have seen on the screen or stage often enough to decide that we knew what he was like as a person, only to find that we had never seen the whole of him in a play. To see Katina Paxinou on the screen as a large and elemental peasant in "For Whom the Bell Tolls" is no preparation at all to meeting the slim and cultured woman of the world that she is off the screen. But that meeting would be sufficient to prove that her Pilar in the screen play was a real characterization, built out of those elements of her personality that were useful in developing the part, and equally the result of the omission of those elements that were not.

We are sure Jean Gabin is not so simple as he appears in the parts he plays on the screen. Such simplicity in art can come only from selection, which implies the omission of every trait of expression that would mar that effect of simplicity. Humphrey Bogart, among American screen players, has a good deal of this same simplicity, a sense that his feet are ever on the ground and no pretending about it. He could get this effect only from thinking and feeling his parts through to their roots, shearing away all the nonessential trimmings that an actor of interesting personality could easily hang on them, and trusting in the veraciousness of the general effect.

These, then, would appear to be some of the screen players who know themselves and their work so well that they can act for the audience that is the camera.

Myrna Loy and William Powell will be teamed in another "Thin Man" film by Metro, to be called "The Thin Man Goes Home."

* * *

Anne Baxter will have the feminine lead in the screen version of "The Eve of St. Mark," to be made by Twentieth Century-Fox.

* * *

Marlene Dietrich will have a singing role in Universal's "Tree Years for the Boys."

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Only One Out of Three Dutch Succeed in Escape From Nazis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—Of the number of Dutch persons who try to escape from their enemy-occupied homeland in order to fight the Nazis, only one out of three succeed, according to 10 young Dutch soldiers who escaped.

At first, those who were trapped while attempting to escape, were given a full military trial and sentenced to imprisonment, the soldiers said in an interview here recently. In recent months, however, repressive measures have become much more severe, with only a brief, almost farcical trial and then, as a rule, the firing squad, they added.

At the time of their escape, only three of the youths were soldiers, most of the others being high-school students. To protect their relatives in Holland against Nazi retaliation, their names were withheld.

"If a fellow is alert and lucky, he may be able to reach a neutral border within a few weeks," one of the group said. "You travel by train, bus and on foot. Some refugees have escaped to England by boat, but it is almost impossible to obtain a boat or—if you have one—to get it into open water.

"The Germans have placed every possible obstacle in the path of patriots who endeavor to escape. In the first place, a large part of Holland's coast, especially near ports, has been ordered evacuated and any civilian seen trespassing in these areas is shot on sight. In some spots these restricted areas are several miles deep.

"Beaches have been mined and barbed-wire entanglements or walls erected against invasion. So it is virtually impossible for an escapee to reach the seaboard, even if he managed to evade the patrols. Moreover, by declaring money-changing illegal, the Nazis have made it extremely difficult for Dutchmen to travel through other countries without being recognized. Fortunately, there still are some black-market money changers doing quite a good business."

An escape requires long preparation, routes must be planned, food collected, and money hidden, another of the soldiers declared.

"A person planning to escape usually knows someone along his route who will give him shelter, or starts out with one or two addresses supplied by his friends," he continued. "Each patriot he meets gives him the next address along the underground route.

"Food and clothing present great difficulties. It is impossible to carry a suitcase or briefcase, for this immediately marks the traveler as a suspicious character. To hold even a small paper package is dangerous. It may lead to a request to see your identification papers, and if the police find food in your package—well, that surely means arrest and perhaps the firing squad.

"Food must be carried in your clothing, at any rate, out of sight. There is no chance to carry extra clothing either, except, maybe, an extra piece of underwear or a pair of socks."

International Pact Couched For Living-Standards Groups

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—A draft agreement among the United Nations regarding their obligations in raising standards of living has been written and a blueprint for a network of international organizations is expected by Dec. 1.

L. B. Pearson, Minister Counselor of the Canadian Legation and Chairman of the Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture set up at the United Nations Conference at Hot Springs, Va., disclosed these developments in a progress report.

Also, a secretariat and two advisory panels have been set up to help the Interim Commission, Mr. Pearson told a press conference.

The draft agreement has been completed and will be submitted to the Commission for review, he said. Then it will go to all the governments which were represented at Hot Springs for approval.

When it has finally been signed, the agreement will be a virtual charter under which the permanent board will work.

Communist Clash in China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Sept. 11—The Chungking Press recently featured on the front page a report that 10,000 Communist troops on Aug. 6 attacked the Central Government Peace Preservation forces in Southern Shangtung.

This was the first time in two years that such a report was officially released. The report followed noticeable tenseness between the Kuomintang and Communists during the past few weeks. The differences between them can be summed up as follows: The Central Government is aggrieved because the Communists maintain their own armies and collect taxes, while they refuse to change their present status until their rights as a minority party are guaranteed by the Constitutional Assembly, which the Central Government officials said will be assembled when the war is over.

When the Communist's Chungking liaison officer, Gen. Chou En-lai, two months ago went to the Communist capital of Yenan, he was believed to have carried information about the Central Government's present attitude toward Communists.

The situation is admittedly tense, especially following the press publication of the reported Communist attack in Shangtung. However, it is believed the Central Executive Committee — highest Kuomintang organ—which is to meet soon, will do its utmost to minimize the incident and will postpone final settlement between the Kuomintang and the Communists until Japan is defeated.

Cocks Crow Softly, Dogs Bark Gently To Keep Down Noises in Busy Dallas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas — Motorists here are using their brakes more and their horns less. Street car motormen are tapping warning gongs gently. Curb honking is lessening. Radios, fiddles, dogs, and chickens, are playing, fiddling, barking, and crowing, with due regard for their neighbors, especially the ones who work on the night shift in war plants and have to sleep days.

It's all the result of a city noise-abatement campaign engineered recently by a Special Committee from the Citizens Traffic Commission, aided and abetted by the press, the radio, service clubs, theaters, industrial concerns and civic groups.

The drive started with an educational program, followed by a strict enforcement campaign, when summer weather brought more than the usual complaints about noise and night-shift war workers were finding it difficult to sleep days.

Folks were reminded of the city's anti-noise ordinance. Cooperation was asked. "Courtesy reminder" cards were handed motorists by police officers. "Quiet Please" folders were mailed to all citizens.

And now Dallas people themselves are surprised at the lack of din on their busy streets.

The city's anti-noise ordinance forbids the sounding of horns or other signals except in emergencies, unnecessary blowing of steam whistles, running an automobile without a muffler, flying an airplane below 2,500 feet. People are prohibited, too, from keeping animals or fowls that make "loud noises," and from playing musical instruments too loudly. Peddlers and venders must curb their shouting. Violators of the ordinance may be fined as much as $100.

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Governors Meet In Lincoln Sept. 20

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 11 (AP)—The Executive Committee of the Governor's Conference will hold a one day session here Sept. 20, Gov. Dwight Griswold announced yesterday.

Committee members are Governors Leverett Saltonstall, Massachusetts; Herbert O'Conor, Maryland; John W. Bricker, Ohio; J. Melville Broughton, North Carolina; Dwight H. Green, Illinois; Spessard L. Holland, Florida; Earl Warren, California; and Herbert B. Maw, Utah.

The meeting here will follow sessions of the Southern and Western members of the Governor's Conference at Denver, Sept. 17-18.

Brazilian Tanks Prepare for War

Associated Press Radiophoto

South American Nation Shows Its Might

Many 28-ton tanks of a Brazilian mechanized division pass in review before the Ministry of War in a celebration Sept. 7 of Brazil's Independence Day. Brazil is at war with Germany. This picture marks the introduction of a radiophoto service between New York and Rio de Janeiro.

French in This War Get First U. S. Honors

By the Associated Press

Algiers, Algeria, Sept. 11

Two Distinguished Service Crosses and six Silver Stars were awarded Sept. 6 in the first decoration of French Army enlisted men by the United States Army since World War I.

The decorations, all won for gallantry in action in Tunisia, were presented by Maj. Gen. Everett S. Hughes, Deputy American theater commander in North Africa, acting on behalf of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

In addition to the Regular French Army, a regiment of Algerian sharpshooters, the Foreign Legion, and the Corps Franc d'Afrique, French equivalent of the British Commandos and the American Rangers, were represented among the recipients.

Ancient China To Be Honored In Museum Exhibit

China is honored at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts by an exhibition now opened. Latest in the series, "Arts of Our Allies," it will show various aspects of the ancient culture of China. The pictures will be on view through October 3, in a print gallery near the Fenway entrance.

The Museum's major summer show, "The Arts of England," will continue in the special exhibition galleries until fall.

Necessarily limited in scope, the Chinese exhibition will consist chiefly of examples of the Ming and Ching dynasties, from the 15th to the 18th centuries. Many of the more important and earlier specimens owned by the Museum have been put away for the duration.

Among the paintings to be shown, however, are two dating from the 13th century. Birds on a Branch by Ma Lin, and Parrakeet on a Blossoming Pear Branch. Also of special interest will be a screen of the K'ang-hsi period (1662-1722) which was recently acquired by the Museum and is being shown for the first time.

The "Arts of Our Allies" series has previously dealt with the Netherlands, Russia, Belgium, and England. Work by French artists and craftmen will follow in the fall.

Willkie to Launch Greater Boston's Community Fund

Wendell L. Willkie will help get the Greater Boston United War Fund Campaign off to a headstart when he speaks at the opening rally in Boston Arena, Nov. 8, it has been announced.

Joseph T. Walker Jr., General Chairman, also announced that the goal will be $7,500,000 in the three weeks' drive. The corps of workers who will canvass 54 cities and towns of the Greater Boston area will number 30,000 volunteers.

Among those to benefit by the fund will be: the Greater Boston Community Fund including 264 hospitals, health, and social service agencies; United Service Organizations—Greater Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee, and the National War Fund including U. S. O., United Seamen's Service, War Prisoners Aid, Refugee Relief Trustees, United States Committee for the Care of European Children, and 12 United Nations appeals.

Hard Coal Ordered Into N. E. Area

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Wholesalers of domestic anthracite have been directed to accelerate shipments this month to northeastern areas where climatic conditions will require the earlier use of coal, Harold I. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, announced yesterday.

Those supplying dealers in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont were directed to provide sufficient coal to bring each dealer's supply by Sept. 30 to 58 per cent of the tonnage he is entitled to for the 1943-44 fuel year—8 per cent more than dealers in other sections are to have by that date.

Mexicans-Soldiers Surmount Oregon Lack in Fruit Pickers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Ore.—Pear growers and others engaged in the fruit industry in the Rogue River Valley in southern Oregon are accustomed to problems in the harvesting of the 12,000 acres of pears, peaches and apples grown in this district, but the season of 1943 challenged them with a new one, how to pick and pack the fruit with what promised to be a very small amount of local help and practically none of the transient variety upon which they had become accustomed to depend. That they accepted the challenge and are meeting the situation successfully is being proved.

Although the packing school, instituted four years ago to train local people, had been helpful, it was thought there would be few students this year, many having left for defense areas where they were "frozen" on the job. War conditions had reduced the flow of transient labor and there was none other in sight, apparently, when the fruit men first scanned the horizon for help. The school, however, was again conducted, and on Aug. 7 131 excellently trained workers were "graduated." Mrs. Walter Morse, State Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education, who visited the school, said it was one of the best in the state and that other fruit areas were considering a similar training plan. This year the school was sponsored by the State Department of Vocational Education at Salem, Oregon, in co-operation with the Jackson County Fruit Growers' League, the Medford public schools and Jackson County Extension Service. Graduates again received certificates from the State Department of Vocational Education.

Mexicans Help Greatly

Additional relief came to the industry when 227 Mexicans were brought in through a Government agency, installed at Camp Prescott, a former Civilian Conservation Corps camp not far from Medford, and arrangements made by orchard owners for their transportation to and from work. They are being paid the usual going wage and according to their employers are definitely proving good workers. To the townspeople, also, the Mexicans appear clean in appearance, law-abiding, non-disturbing, and pleasant customers in the stores, although their efforts to understand and to be understood are bringing good-natured amusement to the Mexicans and to this community, which is having its first experience with those of a foreign tongue. Assisting the manager at Camp Prescott are a farm labor supply assistant, dietician, office assistant, camp nurse, a representative of the United States Employment Service and a maintenance man. It is said that one young Mexican picked 101 boxes of pears his first day. He had never even seen a pear tree before.

The third factor in solving the fruit men's problem this year is the presence of Camp White, military post, near Medford. In previous years it is said that the soldiers were not allowed to work during furloughs, an objection set aside this year when military authorities are permitting them to aid in harvesting the crops. Local employment officials here, in co-operation with the United Service Organizations and military authorities at Camp White, worked out a plan whereby all calls for soldiers go through the U. S. O., which is authorized to contact the soldier representatives at the Camp. Soldiers were notified to register with their first sergeants, giving them their names and times available. These officers, in turn, listed their men with the sergeant who was in charge of this work for the entire camp. The soldiers are now helping to pick the fruit and working in the packing and cold storage plants. About 15 per cent of present pickers are said to be soldiers, with more available.

Soldiers' Wives Also Work

Questioning managers of various packing plants concerning the soldier help, replies indicated that the enlisted men were good workers. It was said they enjoyed getting away from the post for brief periods, that some had been engaged in similar work elsewhere before enlisting and that they were from all over the United States. In the packing houses where they are loading and unloading trucks and cars, handling box shook, and doing other things, they are "readily adaptable and doing well." Many of the soldiers' wives are working in the packing houses as sorters.

In the cold storage plants the soldiers are relieving the help shortage almost entirely. Some are now employed in the engine rooms and others in cold storage departments.

There are enough pickers, enough floor help in the packing plants, enough sorters, enough workers for the cold storage plants and with the full co-operation of local people, military authorities and Government agencies, the fruit industry here is experiencing little difficulty this year and it looks as if the normal output of 2,000,000 boxes of pears yearly (not including special gift boxes at Christmas and other holidays) would again flow out through most of the usual trade channels.

Churchill Joins Roosevelt In Rousing Italy

Continued from Page 1

the directorship of the Office of Civilian Defense, it is announced, and is named by the President to be Director of Economic Operations in the Middle East. His headquarters will be at Cairo, Egypt. With the diplomatic rank of minister, he will leave here in a few days, succeeding Fred Winant, who has returned to Washington to assume direction of Middle East supply operations on this side of the Atlantic.

The Landis territory extends from Tunisia, eastward. His successor at OCD has not been named.

Besides the necessity of keeping the populace fed and the economy running as the Allies take over, there is involved in the new development the desire of the United Nations to show that whereas German and Italian rule meant scarcity, misery, and slavery, the rule of the democracies means liberty, food and the return of more normal conditions.

Text of Message

The text of the appeal to the Italians follows:

"It has fallen to you in the hour of your country's agony to take the first decisive steps to win peace and freedom for the Italian people and to win back for Italy an honorable place in the civilization of Europe.

"You have already freed your country from Fascist servitude. There remains the even more important task of clearing the Italian soil from the German invaders. Hitler, through his accomplice, Mussolini, has brought Italy to the verge of ruin. He has driven the Italians into disastrous campaigns in the sands of Egypt and the snows of Russia. The Germans have always deserted the Italian troops on the battlefield, sacrificing them contemptuously in order to cover their own retreats. Now Hitler threatens to subject you to all the cruelties he is perpetrating in so many lands.

"Now is the time for every Italian to strike his blow. The liberating armies of the western world are coming to your rescue. We have very strong forces and are entering at many points. The German terror in Italy will not last long. They will be extirpated from your land and you, by helping in this great surge of liberation will place yourselves once more among the true and long-proved friends of your country from whom you have been so wrongfully estranged.

"Take every chance you can. Strike hard and strike home. Have faith in your future. All will come well. March forward with your American and British friends in the great world movement towards freedom, justice and peace."

Prices and Your Purse:

Continued from Page 1

Oct. 15; for the Navy, Coast Guard and Marines, Nov. 1.

To avoid duplication, the Government suggests you check with relatives and friends. Many soldiers quote bitter experiences of receiving four or five sewing kits, six subscriptions to the same magazine, or dozens of pounds of hard candy.

Conservation Notes

Expect a nation-wide drive to conserve coal, oil, gas, communications, water and transportation as winter draws on.

Ways to help:

Heat seal your buildings, burn fuel correctly, shut off unused rooms, keep temperatures down.

Use gas stoves for heating only when imperative and then with as low a flame as possible.

Turn off lights and appliances not needed.

Limit store display lighting to a short period between dusk and 10 p. m.

Avoid long distance calls between seven and 10 p. m. when members of the armed forces are putting through most of their calls.

Avoid letting faucets drip or over-generous sprinkling of lawns.

130,000,000 Postwar Planners Needed In America, Research Expert States

CHICAGO, Sept. 11 (AP)—Charles F. Kettering, Vice-President in Charge of Research of the General Motors Corporation, asserted last night that there ought to be in the United States "130,000,000 postwar planning organizations—each one should do his own thinking."

Addressing the wartime conference of the Associated Press Managing Editors' Association, Mr. Kettering said:

"You have a responsibility greater than any business in America because so many people depend on you for their thinking. He said that he did not believe human nature was going to change after the war but said "we could set goals toward which we want to work."

"It is up to your organization," he continued, "to lay the long-term foundations" of various communities, adding that "no man can prescribe the rules by which civilization is to go forward any more than this group."

Another speaker, Murlin Spencer, a war correspondent for the Associated Press in the Southwest Pacific, told the conference that the soldiers in that area want the people back home to "realize what this war is and go about winning it in the shortest possible time."

Young Girls Maintain Orphanage As Refuge for Alaskan Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska — The Saxman Home, located at the Indian village of Saxman, two miles south of Ketchikan, has taken under its fold to feed, shelter and train, no less than 13 homeless boys and girls from less than a year of age, to 10 or 11.

Miss Tempa Swan, an energetic girl who is not yet old enough to vote, and who served Saxman as missionary and pastor for the Pentecostal Church of God, conceived the plan for the orphanage. She enlisted the help of a friend in Bakersfield, Calif., Miss Gertrude Major, and today the girls are busy and happy mothering a brood expected to total 20 or 21 by late this fall.

Miss Swan works at the local order office of a nationwide chain store. From her salary she saved enough money to buy a two-story home in Saxman. Townspeople rallied to her side, donating labor in remodeling, re-shingling and re-papering. The dishes and furnishings she bought herself, picked up here and there through friends, or purchased through funds provided by her church. The Bureau of Indian Affairs, after careful investigation, decided to provide food for the "family," though fathers and brothers pay these costs for some.

Even before the orphange was completed the girls had found four children who needed care, and took them into their own apartment. Those old enough to attend school will be educated at the Government school for natives while the others will be trained at their new home.

Alaska's native children long have been a problem because so many men earn their living in occupations that take them away for much of the year. Unalaska, whose menfolk left each spring and summer for the seal killing season on the Pribilof islands, for the fox-trapping season in the Aleutians or for the Bristol Bay or other fishing grounds, long had an orphanage. There seemed no other way to care for motherless children. Half a dozen other Alaska communities have had similar homes, supported in part by charity, by church organizations and by parents of the beneficiaries.

Builds Roof First

The bush-tit, an American titmouse, builds the roof of its nest first, then works down.

Story Behind 'Tariff No. 1' Tells of New Long Waterway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Behind the formal announcement Sept. 1 that Terminal Tariff No. 1 is being issued by the Tennessee Valley Authority is a story of an achievement in adding another long waterway link to the nation's 6,000-mile inland waterway network.

"Terminal Tariff No. 1" means that the first TVA-built public terminal is ready for use this month. It is the Chattanooga terminal which was dedicated recently, with J. D. Beeler of Evansville, Ind., general manager of the Commercial Barge Lines, commenting that the terminal "will make possible the transfer of freight which has held up river traffic in this area before."

The tariff will become effective at the new TVA-built public terminals in Decatur and Guntersville, Ala., on Sept. 15. Later, probably around Dec. 1, it will apply to the new public terminal under construction in Knoxville.

Uniform Rates

The rates and regulations are designed, TVA said, to be in line with rates for similar services on the Mississippi-Ohio-Illinois river waterways. They are also uniform at the four terminals.

A total of 33 barge lines are already operating on the Tennessee and connecting waterways. Considerable long-distance traffic has developed.

By arrangements among barge lines, service is available between Tennessee River ports and other points on the inland waterways as far distant as Chicago, the Twin Cities, and Pittsburgh.

Available services also include joint truck-and-water arrangements between many points in the Midwest and in the Southeast.

Only One More Dam

Completion of Fort Loudoun Dam recently is backing water up to Knoxville where the Holston and French Broad Rivers flow together to form a "V" and create the Tennessee.

Only one more big dam remains to be completed to finish the job of harnessing the Tennessee River for navigation, flood control and hydroelectric power. That is the Kentucky Dam, which will close its gates and start backing up water within a few months.

Fort Loudoun reservoir, now filling, is the uppermost link in a chain of Tennessee River lakes which connect with other improved inland waterways that reach as far away as Kansas City, Minneapolis, Chicago, Pittsburgh, New Orleans, and the Gulf.

Only 10 Locks

Barges carrying wheat 692 miles from St. Louis to Chicago now make the round trip in about three weeks, counting all delays at terminals. Speed has been added in the small number of locks on the river, made possible by the high power dams and by consequent long stretches of slack water.

There will be only 10 locks on the whole 648 miles of river from Knoxville to Paducah, Ky., whereas the Upper Mississippi has 26 locks over a 692-mile stretch, and the Ohio has 46 locks in 967 miles between Cairo, Ill., and Pittsburgh, Pa.

In addition, transportation on the improved river with its deeper water and navigation aids is safer than on the old channel with its shoals and narrows.

Within a short time after the opening of the river as far as Chattanooga, a large flour mill at Chattanooga began to use the river in a big way. At Guntersville, Ala., a new grain elevator was erected by O. J. Walla. A large modern Nebraska Consolidated Mills, a flour mill, was erected on the waterfront at Decatur, Ala. Oil companies have built private docks.

Chattanooga and Guntersville and Sheffield and Decatur are bringing in large quantities of grain, soap, canned goods, paint and other commodities. Before the war shut down on automotive manufacturers, nearly 4,000 automobiles were barged from Evansville, Ind., to Guntersville, Ala., whence they were distributed to points in Alabama and Georgia. The soap, canned goods, and other commodities were also distributed in the same area by trucks. Those movements were in large measure new traffic which had not moved and could not move by water until the deep channel on the Tennessee was dug.

During the first six months of the year a total of 1,211,702 tons have moved up and down the Tennessee, compared with 1,171,056 during the first half of 1942. The river has helped to solve the wartime problem of transportation of freight. Commodities carried in large quantities include military vehicles, coal, coke, pig iron, lumber, petroleum products, railroad ties, steel products.

Emmons to Take DeWitt's Post

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, Commander of the Western Theater of Operations since Dec. 11, 1941, will be relieved, effective on or about Sept. 15, and will be succeeded by Lieut. Gen. Delos Emmons.

General Emmons, until recently, was Chief of the Army's Hawaiian Department.

General DeWitt, the office of the Western Defense Command reported, has been assigned as Commandant of the Army and Navy Staff College in Washington, D. C.

Under General DeWitt's direction all persons of Japanese ancestry were removed to the interior from the coastal areas of the Western States.

He directed operations in the reconquest of the Aleutians from the Japanese, and last week was awarded the oak leaf cluster in lieu of a second Distinguished Service Medal "for outstanding leadership" in expelling "the invading Japanese from American soil."

Teacher's Maid Hunt Just Fun for Pupils

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 11 (AP)—The opening of rural school district No. 181, scheduled for last Wednesday, has been delayed while the teacher continues to hunt for a new maid.

The teacher, Mrs. Mary Skaggs, is the mother of four children. When her maid left her suddenly a few days before the opening of the school year, Mrs. Skaggs told the trustees she couldn't return to teaching until she found a maid.

The trustees, who have no substitute teachers, joined in searching for new domestic help, but they've been unsuccessful.

Meanwhile, the 15 pupils are enjoying an extended vacation.

Mrs. Roosevelt Close to Front

CAIRNS, Queensland, Australia, Sept. 11 (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt arrived in this North Australian seacoast town today, and now is a few hours by air from the fighting front in New Guinea.

Although this settlement never has been bombed, Japanese Mitsubishis have passed over on their way to attack Townsville, 175 miles to the south.

Mrs. Roosevelt began the ninth day of her Australian tour by flying here from Rockhampton, where she addressed 2,500 women at a town hall meeting last night.

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The Home Forum

My Portion Is Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT A TIME when the thought of the world is largely occupied with the rationing of commodities, with shortages and anticipated shortages, it is calming and helpful to contemplate the words of the prophet (Lamentations 3:24), "The Lord is my portion, saith my soul; therefore will I hope in him." No thinking Christian believes in or anticipates a shortage of infinite Love, nor does he expect to have difficulty in getting his portion, or fear that his portion will be less than normal and perhaps insufficient. Infinite Spirit does not limit man. God gives good sufficient for every need.

Christ Jesus realized that plenty is normal and natural, the effect of God's law, understood. He demonstrated abundance in the midst of lack, as we see in the incident of the loaves and fishes. If he had looked at the few loaves and small fishes as the source of supply, he would have faced a problem incapable of solution. Apparently there was not enough food at hand even for a limited few. But the Master knew that supply is spiritual, and that abundance can be demonstrated in human experience through understanding the spiritual nature of supply. Jesus therefore demonstrated plenty for all concerned. Likewise today, one who understands the affluence of divine Love cannot lack what is humanly needful for his own well-being and for the comfort and welfare of those dependent upon him.

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Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, gives this comforting message in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 442): "Christ, Truth, gives mortals temporary food and clothing until the material, transformed with the ideal, disappears, and man is clothed and fed spiritually." Again she writes (*ibid.*, p. 494), "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need." These words have been a source of inspiration and comfort to thousands the world over, and they continue to bless, to heal, and to free from limitation of every kind. Divine Love does not leave us to struggle with fear, doubt, and insufficiency. In spite of material evidence to the contrary, we can prove that what is really necessary for our happiness and well-being is at hand.

Our real need is to understand God. Our portion of true substance is what we know of Him as Life, Truth, and Love, infinite Principle, Soul, Mind, Spirit, seven synonyms for God given in Science and Health, the Christian Science textbook (p. 465). There is no limit to the extent to which we may manifest love. Love is reflected in kindness, fearlessness, persevering courage, and confidence in the power of God.

Generosity and faith will never be limited, nor will intelligence, a quality of infinite Mind. Intelligence is not dependent on material conditions. We have all the intelligence we claim and permit to permeate our daily affairs. The more we use, the more we express. It is the same with every quality of God.

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Principle is the infinite Lawgiver, changeless, perfect, and eternal. Divine law operates in human affairs. When Principle is acknowledged as supreme, evil is overcome, for chaos is not and never will be superior to law and order. Discord comes from the belief that God is absent, but this is not true. The basic relation of the sun and earth does not change; neither does the relationship of God and man, Principle and idea. Man is governed by divine law; his portion is order, harmony, freedom. When we fully admit this fact, we recognize the protection of divine law in the human affairs that concern us and so experience harmony and not discord.

There is plenty of truth for everyone, and the understanding of infinite Truth brings freedom. Jesus said (John 8:32), "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Truth understood and practiced always ends bondage. The operation of Truth in daily affairs is as simple as the use of a mathematical fact. Since two and two equals four, the answer cannot be five, and the truth destroys the mistake and one's belief in the mistake. Man as God made him, perfect and unlimited, cannot be in bondage and suffer lack. The truth concerning the perfection of God and man destroys the belief that he is dependent on matter for his supply and that the portion given to one deprives another.

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In a time of stress and strain, and in a world where fear seems dominant, mankind may find it necessary to do without some of the things formerly deemed essential to comfort, but nothing really needful is lacking when the great fact is realized that supply is spiritual and therefore unlimited. Christ Jesus lacked nothing he needed, and he left his example for us. The tax money was at hand when he needed it, and so was the upper chamber where he ate the last supper with his disciples. He wore a seamless robe, the finest garment of his time, and when he saw the hungry multitude he fed them. As a rule for solving problems of supply he said (Matthew 6:33), "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

There is no lack for those who know that divine Love has already filled every need. The qualities of God are abundant and abundantly reflected by man. When we realize this fact, we shall eagerly use our portion and so bless ourselves and all mankind.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The

Christian Science Periodicals

Established by

Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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LADY FRANCES SCOTT: *A portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds*

TO SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS we owe this simple and lovely portrait of Lady Frances Scott as a child, which is in the National Gallery of Scotland, Edinburgh.

The pose lacks the ceremoniousness that would have characterized an adult sitter; but the attitude is formal, in keeping with the stylish clothes that to modern eyes look so strangely unchildlike. The quaint little bunch of ostrich tips, too, perched above the smooth fair hair, makes the youthful face look even more innocent and childlike. The large wide eyes are set in reverie. The little lady is apparently lost in her own thoughts, oblivious of the painter's presence.

Sir Joshua Reynolds excelled in his portraiture of men and was the most popular portrait painter of his day. The list of sitters, entered in his notebooks, runs into hundreds and he must have painted most of the important men of his period. Among them was Captain (later Lord) Keppel, to whose hospitality Reynolds owed his opportunity to visit North Africa, Spain, and Italy, for Keppel took him on board his ship to the Mediterranean.

Reynolds had a strong literary bent and numbered among his friends many men of letters such as Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith, and Burke. It is related that, when his famous "Discourses" were published, the writing of them was attributed to Johnson, the public refusing to believe that a painter could have written them. To understand the degree of intimacy which existed between Dr. Johnson and Sir Joshua Reynolds, one need only open at random the crowded pages of Boswell's "Life." When the famous "Literary Club" was founded, its original members included, in addition to Dr. Johnson himself, Burke, Goldsmith, and Sir Joshua.

For many years Reynolds had his studio in Leicester Square, and it is tempting to speculate as to what he would have thought of the London of today. Reynolds, when he first established himself in the capital, was not afraid to proclaim his presence by driving a handsome coach of his own. One is glad, therefore, that he was spared the sight of the present-day Leicester Square with its cinemas and dusty garden.

Le Bien est mon Partage

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

A UNE ÉPOQUE où le monde pense beaucoup au rationnement des denrées, à la pénurie présente ou future, il est bon de méditer, pour trouver le calme, ces paroles du prophète (Lamentations 3:24): "L'Éternel est ma richesse, a dit mon âme; aussi mettrai-je mon espoir en lui." Aucun vrai chrétien ne croit que l'Amour infini puisse venir à manquer; il ne s'attend pas à des difficultés pour obtenir ce qu'il lui faut, il ne craint pas que sa portion soit insuffisante, au-dessous de la normale. L'Esprit infini ne saurait limiter l'homme. Dieu nous donne amplement tout le bien qu'il nous faut.

Le Christ Jésus se rendait compte que l'abondance est chose normale, naturelle — l'effet de la loi divine comprise par l'homme. En face de la disette il démontrait l'abondance, comme le fit voir la multiplication des pains. S'il avait cru que les quelques pains et les petits poissons étaient la seule ressource, il se serait trouvé devant un problème insoluble. Ces provisions n'auraient pas même suffi pour nourrir une vingtaine de personnes. Mais le Maître savait que les ressources sont spirituelles; que si l'on comprend leur vraie nature, l'abondance peut se démontrer sur le plan humain. Il en donna la preuve, et tous furent rassasiés. De même aujourd'hui, celui qui comprend les richesses de l'Amour divin ne manquera pas des choses humainement nécessaires à sa famille; lui et les siens, s'ils cherchent la lumière, auront toujours ce qu'il leur faut.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (p. 442), Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, nous adresse ce message réconfortant: "Le Christ, la Vérité, nourrit et revêt les mortels temporairement, en attendant que le matériel, transformé par l'idéal, disparaisse, et que l'homme soit vêtu et nourri spirituellement." Elle dit en outre (*ibid.*, p. 494): "L'Amour divin a toujours répondu à tout besoin humain, et y répondra toujours." A des milliers de personnes, dans des régions diverses, ces paroles ont apporté le réconfort et l'inspiration; maintenant encore elles font du bien, elles guérissent, libèrent, abattent les limitations de tous genres. L'Amour divin ne nous laisse pas aux prises avec la crainte, le doute, la pénurie. Malgré les indices matériels contraires, nous pouvons prouver la présence de ce qui est vraiment nécessaire à notre bonheur ou à notre bien-être.

Ce qu'il nous faut avant tout, c'est comprendre Dieu. Notre part de la vraie substance, c'est ce que nous savons de Lui en tant que Vie, Vérité, Amour, Principe infini, Ame, Entendement, Esprit — sept synonymes du terme Dieu indiqués dans *Science et Santé*, le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien (p. 465). Il n'est pas sujet aux limites l'amour que nous pouvons manifester. L'Amour se reflète dans la bonté, l'absence de crainte, le courage persévérant, la confiance en Dieu et en Son pouvoir.

La générosité, la foi, ne sont pas sujettes aux restrictions; ceci s'applique également à l'intelligence, qualité de l'Entendement infini. L'intelligence ne dépend pas des conditions matérielles. Nous avons autant d'intelligence que nous en revendiquons, en la laissant agir dans notre vie journalière. Plus nous employons d'intelligence, plus nous en exprimons. Il en est de même pour toutes les qualités de Dieu.

♪ ♪ ♪

Le Principe est le Législateur infini, parfait, immuable, éternel. La loi divine opère même sur le plan humain. Lorsqu'on reconnaît la suprématie du Principe, le mal s'écroule, car jamais le chaos ne peut être ou ne sera supérieur à l'ordre et à la loi. Les discords ont leur source dans la croyance que Dieu est absent, ce qui n'est pas vrai. Le rapport entre Dieu et l'homme, le Principe et l'idée, n'est pas plus sujet au changement que la relation fondamentale entre le soleil et la terre. L'homme est gouverné par la loi divine; il a pour son partage l'ordre, l'harmonie, la liberté. Admettons sans réserve ce fait, et nous pourrons reconnaître dans les affaires qui nous concernent la protection de la loi divine; nous trouverons ainsi l'harmonie et non pas son contraire.

♪ ♪ ♪

La vérité est amplement suffisante pour chacun de nous, et la compréhension de l'infinie Vérité donne la liberté. Jésus disait (Jean 8:32): "Vous connaîtrez la vérité, et la vérité vous affranchira." Comprise et pratiquée, la Vérité met un terme à l'esclavage. L'opération de la Vérité dans l'expérience de tous les jours est aussi simple que l'emploi d'un fait mathématique. Puisque deux fois deux font quatre, il est impossible que la réponse soit cinq; la vérité détruit cette erreur et la foi que l'ignorance lui avait accordée. Parfait, exempt de limitations, l'homme que Dieu a créé ne peut être soit asservi soit privé du nécessaire. La vérité concernant la perfection de Dieu et de l'homme détruit la croyance que nous devons compter sur la matière et que la part donnée aux uns appauvrit les autres.

A une époque de trouble et de tension, dans un monde où la crainte semble prévaloir, les humains n'arrivent pas toujours à se procurer certaines choses qu'ils tenaient pour essentielles à leur bien-être; mais rien de vraiment nécessaire ne peut faire défaut si l'on réalise que les ressources sont spirituelles, donc illimitées. Le Christ Jésus ne manqua de rien, et son exemple doit nous aider. Que ce fût une pièce d'argent pour payer l'impôt, ou une salle dans laquelle il mangerait la Pâque avec ses disciples, Jésus avait à sa disposition tout ce qu'il fallait. Lui-même portait une robe sans couture, le plus beau vêtement qu'on eût alors; quand il vit les foules épuisées, il put apaiser leur faim. Pour résoudre les problèmes ayant trait aux ressources, voici la règle qu'il donna (Matthieu 6:33): "Cherchez premièrement le royaume de Dieu et sa justice, et toutes ces choses vous seront données par-dessus."

Rien ne manque à ceux qui savent que le divin Amour a déjà pris soin de chacun. Les qualités de Dieu sont abondantes et l'homme les reflète abondamment. A mesure que nous comprenons ce fait, nous employons avec zèle ce qui nous est échu en partage, pour le bien de l'humanité et de nous-mêmes.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

September Twilight

With moon-pollen on her wings
The gray moth of evening clings
To the sky's blue faded flower
Whose petals since the sunset hour
Have been drifting softly down
To lie on hill and field and town.

E. E. L.

"Dancing Dolls of Destiny"

THE PUPPET was born upon the banks of the Ganges, in the time of fairy tales. How long ago precisely even scholars seem not to know, but during those age-misted days when all the earth was still a wonderland to men. Then, not only children harbored bright dreams, but also their elders. The ancient marionettes were made of wool, wood, buffalo horn and ivory—materials given by the animals and jungles of India. The Sanskrit word for stage manager is *sūtradhāra*, meaning literally "thread holder"; and from this oldest of Indo-European speeches many words have come into our own English. In India, puppetry commenced as a temple art, and at the Brooklyn Museum (New York) there are dolls who used to entertain pilgrims from far places while they washed their feet in an old rest-house. The plays were never written down, but passed on by word of mouth as the wandering showmen went westward. "Punch" is just a London version of "Viduska," the buffoon whose antics split the sides of Calcutta boys with laughter.

♪ ♪ ♪

Along the banks of the Nile, likewise, puppets performed as far back as the reign of the almost mythical Pharaoh Menes, who founded Memphis, a great city set on golden sand. From the tombs of ancient lords of Egypt, many little painted creatures have been recovered—jointed dolls and lively beasts of bone or wood. Once there lived a Singer to the Sun, called Kelmis, who built a theater with ivory doors. When the ivory doors swung open, the dolls began their play before the eager eyes of squatting Egyptians. Kelmis' theater has lately been discovered by archaeologists and is believed to be the oldest puppet stage in the world.

♪ ♪ ♪

From remotest times Greece, too, had its marionette shows in the public squares of the cities. Some terra-cotta figures from Athens now spend idle hours at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, relics and reminders of a centuries-old popular pastime. In quiet, they dream and remember bright blue afternoons when their rosy arms used to jerk and lift, commanded by some master craftsman. Oddly enough, the best puppeteers of early Athens were Sicilians—a dramatic, fiery breed who had come by boat from their volcanic island. Even Socrates was captivated by them and used to rock on his sandals and talk with these showmen. Socrates himself had a curious, gnomish face; and he loved to drift about the streets bandying words with all sorts of people, for his interest in life was knife-sharp and cut to the core of things. He sought after wisdom among so-called men of folly. Sagacity more easily nests in the heart of a child or a maker of marionettes than in the breast of a solemn statesman. So snub-nosed Socrates knew and smiled as he strolled with his arms rolled in his cloak, watching everything.

♪ ♪ ♪

Of course, Rome caught the joy of puppetry from Greece! Italy ever delighted in comedies and an occasion to laugh; nor did Lorenzo the Magnificent, great Florentine lord of Columbus' time, think it above his dignity to give puppet plays in his palazzo. The famous Doges of Venice also delighted in their playing dolls, made of wax, and this city was renowned for the liveliness of its little buffoons until the eighteenth century. Here, in the Piazza San Marco amid pigeons and chimes, "The Sneeze of Hercules" ("Lo Starnuto d'Ercole") always raised a hearty laugh! The German master poet, Goethe, visited Naples in his youth and was fascinated by its street shows. In fact, from one he is believed to have gleaned the theme of his "Faust."

Incidentally, the word "puppet" derives from the old Latin *pupa*, "doll"; but the term "marionette" is of much later origin and stems from the French expression, meaning "little Marie."

♪ ♪ ♪

From the Italian peninsula, players spread upward throughout Europe. Often, along some roadside, boys and girls would cluster around a dark-skinned Latin and shake with glee while he danced a ragged puppet upon his knee; for few wandering players could afford the benefit of stages. Many had only a doll or two, and perhaps a squeaky fiddle, together with much imagination, to create effects. The Gypsies also carried cosmic mirth with them wherever they went, scattered it over Hungary, Bohemia, and the breadth of France. The Gypsies, like the dancing dolls, had been wanderers since the dawn of history! Some claimed India as their birthplace; others claimed Egypt from which their name came. In any event, the tribes roamed and forgot their first home. The dolls roamed, too, grew coarser than their ancestors—travel made tramps of them.

♪ ♪ ♪

The stay-at-homes changed less, held to tradition. Among Oriental puppets, perhaps those made in Java remain the most delicate and beautiful. Often they are of the shadow type, cut from water-buffalo skin, intricate in design, rich in gilt and color. Graceful rods of bamboo serve, instead of strings, for manipulation. Frequently they are figures of heroes and are shown in all their splendor behind a lighted screen. Sometimes over a hundred characters dance at the bidding of one puppeteer, who sits cross-legged on a mat with his throng of little shadow people around him. Sandalwood smoke swirls about his turban and drifts with its delicious fragrance to the nostrils of spectators. Such performances are elaborate and prolonged in a fashion altogether Oriental. The East loves splendor and has a long patience!

♪ ♪ ♪

In France, the marionette stage quickly established itself and for several centuries engaging "Polichinelle" enjoyed a veritable Golden Age! Even sharp-tongued Voltaire was won over by the mirth of street midgets, who danced in improvised booths along the Pont Neuf. For a while, his satiric pen amused itself with compositions for puppets. Ultimately, this ancient, popular art flowered into the *opéra comique*. And, in our own time, Maeterlinck's more sensitive pen has created miniature dramas which afford fresh rôles of dignity and grace for the aged, yet ever-young "dancing dolls of Destiny."

Punch has not always been so ignoble as now. Once, he was wont to use his strength against two giants, Want and Weariness, to drive them from his world. Afterward, in triumph, he would shake his scarlet cap and the sound of glee bells traveled far and wide, ringing for a new day when no child need go hungry, no heart lack a joy. This Punch, this midget man of large will and righteous fist, it cheers us to remember —and to emulate!

VERA FOYNE

Amende Honorable

The flowers that we paused to name,
Pronouncing which was which and what,
Erect in their emphatic fame,
Looked off, uncaring that we came—
And, there, behind us, all forgot,
Up-staring from a lowlier plot:
"Forget-me-not— forget-me-not"—
(And this, my dears, I write in shame).

DAVID MORTON

Be Sure to Enter Paris in the Evening

MOST TRAVELERS from London enter Paris in the evening, and I think they are wise. I wish it were possible again and again to enter Paris in the evening for the first time; but since it is not, let me hasten to say that the pleasure of re-entering Paris in the evening is one that custom has almost no power to stale. Every time that one emerges from the Gare du Nord or the Gare St. Lazare one is taken afresh by the variegated and vivid activity of it all—the myriad purposeful self-contained bustling people, all moving on their unknown errands exactly as they were moving when one was here last, no matter how long ago. For Paris never changes: that is one of her most precious secrets.

The London which one had left seven or eight hours before was populous enough and busy enough, heaven knows, but London's pulse is slow and fairly regular, and even at her gayest, even when greeting Royalty, she seems to be advising caution and a careful demeanour. But Paris—Paris smiles and Paris sings. There is an incredible vivacity in her atmosphere.

Sings! This reminds me that on the first occasion that I entered Paris—in the evening, of course—my cabman sang. He sang all the way from the Gare du Nord to the rue Caumartin. This seemed to me delightful and odd, although at first I felt in danger of attracting more attention than one likes; but as we proceeded down the rue Lafayette—which nothing but song and the fact that it is the high road into Paris from England can render tolerable—I discovered that no one minded us. A singing cabman in London would bring out the Riot Act and the military; but here he was in the picture: no one threw at the jolly fellow any of the chilling deprecatory glances which are the birthright of every light-hearted eccentric in my own land. . . .

But I have not done yet with the joy of entering and re-entering Paris in the evening —after the long smooth journey across the marshes of Picardy or through the orchards of Normandy and the valley of the Seine—whichever way one travels. But whether one travels by Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe or Havre, whether one alights at the Gare du Nord or St. Lazare, once outside the station one is in Paris instantly: . . . Paris washes up to the very platforms. A few steps and here are the foreign tables on the pavements, and the foreign waiters, so brisk and clean, flitting among them; here are the vehicles meeting and passing on the wrong side, and beyond that knowing apparently no law at all; here are the deep-voiced news venders shouting those magic words *La Patrie! La Patrie!* which, should a musician ever write a Paris symphony, would recur and recur continually beneath its surface harmonies. And here, everywhere, are the foreign people in their ordered haste and their countless numbers. —From "A Wanderer in Paris," by E. V. LUCAS. (New York: Macmillan.)

Seen in a Land Of Mirage

AFTER RESTING a few days in Aqaba, we decided to go to Jebel Ramm. We were to motor this time. Our truck had come through by road over the mountains of Moab and Edom to meet us. We motored up through Wady Yitm to the plateau of the Arabian Desert. There nothing relieves the bleak wasteland except mirage. Usually the mirage lakes disappear when one approaches where they seem to be. Some in this district, however, seemed just as real as any lake even at very close range. It was like riding through a sea without splashing. Real objects like rocks and hills are reflected in mirage just as in genuine water. After riding through miles and miles of desert, we rubbed our eyes as if we had reached a fairyland, for ahead of us were bright purple mountains with cream-colored tops dazzling in the sun, all rising sheer out of a smooth plain. This time it was no optical illusion; we were in Jebel Ramm, the most fantastic landscape I have ever seen.—From "The Living Past," by CYRUS H. GORDON. (New York: John Day.)

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Chain of Competent Maintenance Units Backs Up British Eighth Army

Danish Caldron of Revolt May Boil Over Any Time

Reports tell of continued acts of sabotage in spite of German repressive measures—Illegal papers circulated—Heavy damage caused to factories and strategic railway routes.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Latest advices from Denmark—both underground and direct—make it plain that the caldron of Danish dissatisfaction is threatening to boil over again in spite of the sternest Nazi repressive measures.

One report says a Danish engineer recently was executed for sabotage, while another Dane was slain trying to escape after caching a large quantity of explosives dropped by British planes.

Another dispatch says nearly 20 railway routes "have been canceled because of sabotage."

There is no doubt that the apprehension of the Germans over the situation in Denmark has become acute. They fear especially a belligerent populace at their rear if an Allied invasion of Jutland should be one of the early sequels to the surrender of Italy.

This state of thought has reflected itself in increasing clashes between German troops and civilians and between Danish Nazis and other Danes. In these latter clashes, incidentally, the Danish police usually intervene against the Nazis, even when the Nazis have been helped by German soldiers.

Sabotage on Increase

Escaped Danish patriots arriving in London say sabotage is on the increase everywhere and that the number of illegal newspapers and pamphlets being distributed under the nose of the Gestapo is astonishing.

Damage to factories alone in recent weeks has been estimated at 11,000,000 crowns. While it is possible that many of the saboteurs are parachutists dropped by the RAF—their number has been put at more than 200—it is manifest that the Danish people have a prominent hand in the work. To date, some 400 Danish citizens are said to have been arrested on charges of sabotage or complicity, many of them young people.

A Swedish newspaper recently gave a striking description of the different way in which the Norwegians and the Danes are resisting German orders: "The Norwegian says No, and doesn't do it; the Dane says Yes, and doesn't do it either."

According to information reaching the National America Denmark Association in New York, when King Christian X was being taken away from his summer residence as a prisoner of the Nazis a few weeks ago a large crowd collected around him and his escort. The monarch half rose in his car, waved to the people and called out, "I am happy to hear our dear Danish language still spoken in old Denmark. Keep on!"

By "speaking Danish," the Danes can make their thoughts and intentions perfectly clear to all. Thus in spite of the bristling Nazi guns, the captive King managed to crystallize the feelings of the people and sanction their defiance of the Nazis.

Review of Events

At this point it might be well to examine a little of the immediate background of the recent outbreaks and the current tense situation in the "model protectorate."

Danish sabotage of factories working for the Germans had, of course, been increasing seriously for some time, but the output of Danish industry was not very vital to the Nazi war effort. It was vital, however, for the Germans to maintain transportation facilities for movements of troops to and from Norway. And when sabotage became acute on these facilities and railway workers went on frequent strikes, the Germans demanded the right to shoot convicted saboteurs.

This right the Danish Government promptly refused and the behind-the-scenes feuding and resistance finally was forced into the open.

One of the most interesting of recent reports on conditions inside Denmark concerns Dr. Werner Best, erstwhile ruthless terrorist who ruled in Copenhagen as Minister Plenipotentiary for the Nazis (until the recent outbursts).

Dr. Best, to the astonishment of everyone, began his rule last year with every effort to treat the Danes civilly, and he repeatedly urged moderation on the German military commander, Gen. Hermann von Hanneken. In some instances, it is reliably reported, Dr. Best countermanded capital sentences imposed by the military on Danish patriots.

Moreover, after Dr. Best's arrival in Denmark the star of the Danish Nazi Party, which had never risen very high, sank well below the horizon.

What is the reason for Dr. Best's strange behavior?

Swedish sources offer what well may be the key to the mystery. Dr. Best, they say, has become convinced that Naziism is a lost cause and brazenly sought to cultivate the esteem of the Danes in the hope that they would grant him asylum after the war. According to one account, Dr. Best has bought an estate on the island of Fünen where he plans to withdraw when Hitler falls.

Nazis Expect Trouble

That the Nazis expect further serious trouble in Denmark also is indicated by the rising strength of Waffen-SS units throughout the country and in northern Germany. The Waffen-SS is assuming more and more the character of a Nazi "Foreign Legion," whose function it will be to shoot down and cow civil populations—foreign and German alike—when the necessity arises.

In the last few weeks there have been a number of instances of Scandinavian officers being promoted to high rank in the Waffen-SS. Late in July, Lieut. Col. P. C. Kryssing, former commander of the Danish Free Corps, was made a major general in the Waffen-SS. He is the first foreigner to be named to such a high post in the German army.

Colonel Kryssing organized the extremely unpopular Danish Free Corps which served the Germans, at least nominally, on the Russian Front, along with the Spanish Blue Legion, the Vichy-French Legion Tricolore, the Nordland Regiment of Norwegian Quislings, and the Westland Regiment of Dutch and Belgian Nazis.

They Drop an 'A' and Join the Army

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Waacs Receive Green and Gold Insignia as They Become Wacs

In the park just outside their barracks at the Franklin Square House, 50 members of the Women's Army Corps, attached to headquarters of the First Corps Area, last evening received the green and gold bars from their commanding officer, Capt. Miriam A. Riley, who is shown at the extreme right, pinning one of the medals on the uniform of Sergeant Katherine Rice. This is the new insignia which every Wac will now wear. The dropping of the "A" for "Auxiliary" from the original Waac designation puts the women under Army regulations.

Argentina's Export Trade to South Africa in Danger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Argentina stands in danger of losing one of its few important war-time markets—South Africa—as a result of export restrictions imposed on rayon fabrics and woolen goods, it is reported from Buenos Aires.

About a score of South African buyers, now in the Rio de la Plata republic, are said to be making arrangements to depart for Cape Town due to the accumulation of 80,000,000 pesos worth of specially-manufactured goods for which there is no release.

The Ramirez military government seems to be unaware of the difficulties it has created in the trade with South Africa, which now figures as Argentina's third best buyer, following Britain and the United States. The half year returns showed that South Africa had displaced Brazil and doubled its purchases as compared with the corresponding half year of 1942.

Rayon fabrics and woolen goods are among the most prominent of the manufactures which Argentina is selling at a handsome profit in South Africa, where there is little competition from Allied traders because of their concentration on the war effort. Glassware is another profitable line. The Argentines are aided by the fact that their steamships cross the southern Atlantic on a relatively safe route, though no one believes that either Nazi submarines or surface raiders would attack the ships of that friendly neutral.

The South African traders are particularly annoyed by the hold-up of the rayon shipments. They point out that, as these goods were manufactured solely for the South African market, they are virtually unsaleable in Argentina. The bulk of the orders consists of ladies' rayon hosiery and are made to the larger South African measurements, 10½ being the average there while the Argentine average is 8½. In addition, rayon piece goods, other textiles and readymade clothing were ordered with certain floral designs and shades specially suitable for South Africa. These have been tightly-packed in cases for some time, lying by the riverside, and are said to be in serious danger of deterioration.

South African officials declared that the goods were required for the South African summer season which starts in early September and if not shipped at once will arrive too late.

A member of the buying mission explained that Buenos Aires mills, which previously worked half a shift, are now working two or three shifts daily, to seize the markets which manufacturing nations like the United States and Britain had been forced to neglect owing to the war. It was stated there was enough rayon at present available in Argentina to satisfy Argentine consumption until the end of 1945.

The South African buyers, it was learned, booked their passages for efforts to obtain a recision of the efforts to obtain a rescission of the Argentine export ban. Meantime they have been visiting Brazil and Uruguay where there has been a friendly reception and arrangements were made for local manufacture and shipment to South Africa of important textile orders.

The South Africans appear disappointed at the treatment received in Argentina after they have provided a profitable market for the manufacturers and shippers of the River Plate. Argentina had an exchange surplus with the Dominion of more than 60,000,000 pesos during the first half of this year. Apart from this there were nice profits on South Atlantic freights for Argentine ship-operators.

The revelation of South Africa as Argentina's third best customer was in the official trade returns which gave Argentine exports to all countries for that period at 880,135,000 pesos compared with 892,419,000 for last year. Imports were 443,629,000 pesos compared with 691,696,000 pesos. The real test was in tonnage, however, which slumped more than 600,000 tons in exports and nearly a million tons in imports on the half-yearly comparative basis. Great Britain still buys most from Argentina (255,805,000 pesos) and the United States is next (215,168,000 pesos). In selling to Argentina, however, the United States, despite its restrictive export attitude toward Argentina, still supplies most—107,079,000 pesos, though this was a drop of 60 per cent in value and much more in tonnage. Britain was second, selling to the value of 102,946,000 pesos for the first half of this year.

Argentine Post for Gilbert

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Sept. 11 (AP)—Alberto Gilbert, Minister of the Interior, has been assigned to the post of Acting Foreign Minister in place of Admiral Segundo Storni, who resigned after his failure to obtain Lease-Lend aid from the United States, it was announcd last night.

It was indicated, however, that Mr. Gilbert's assignment was temporary and that he also would continue his duties as head of the Interior Department until a permanent Foreign Minister is chosen.

Admiral Storni's resignation was followed by the removal of Roberto Gache, Undersecretary, and Ricardo Bunge, head of the Division of Political Affairs. This action caused considerable surprise in diplomatic circles because of their position in the Government as career men. The decrees detaching them from their posts did not give any reasons but it seemed likely that as the Foreign Minister's principal advisers they were considered to share the responsibility for the difficulties with the U. S. State Department.

Shortly before midnight newsmen were called to Government House and told to expect a "probable important announcement." They were handed instead a routine handout.

At that time, however, a semiofficial tip said the military cabinet would meet in extraordinary session this morning.

REME Workmen Follow Advancing Field Forces

Repairs made on spot where possible to all kinds of equipment from tank to pair of boots to keep army on the move—More extensive work done by units extending on back of lines.

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 11—When the British Eighth Army moves on to its next chore there will be spread out behind it a network of repair and maintenance depots necessary to keep modern mechanized forces in the field.

So far as the British are concerned this is the responsibility of the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, a corps founded Oct. 1, 1942, from personnel of the Royal Engineers and the Royal Army Service Corps. It is charged with keeping everything in full going order from a tank to the tank commander's wristwatch.

I have been out nights with the REME recovery detachments which go forward into no man's land to carry out the duties their name implies, collecting vehicles that have been damaged by the enemy, that have broken down or slipped off the sides of narrow roads, sometimes down deep declivities as drivers continue hour after hour taking lightless vehicles to where troops need them or the freight they are carrying.

Resources Required

This REME job calls for bravery, resourcefulness, endurance and the highly skilled use of specialized equipment. It is carried out by men who represent the first link in a chain extending back from fighting line and through rearward positions to the very doors of factories in Great Britain. Between the two extremes are the brigade workshops—these are known as infantry troops' workshops—and armored troops' workshops and heavy base workshops.

The first of the REME's four echelons—the recovery detachments—goes forward immediately behind fighting men and effects a great economy in man hours by mending in the field everything that can be mended there. If a tank needs attention, for example, the tank commander calls up his troop commander and the latter sends back a message that will bring forward a REME unit as soon as possible.

Dangerous Missions

REME boys may have to clear their way through enemy minefields in order to do their job, either bringing back the tank or leaving it where it stands if it is feasible to work upon it there. Equipment ranges from tackle for shifting thirty or forty tons of tank to a tank electric magnet for removing a shell splinter from a man's eye.

In night and day landings such as have been carried out in Italy REME specialists superintend getting fighting and other vehicles aboard ashore. REME workmen follow them into action in order to keep a maximum amount of material in first-class condition in the combat zone.

A recovery detachment consists normally of one officer and up to 24 men.

As lines of communication extend, the second REME echelon is established—brigade workshops on the basis of one to each infantry armored tank brigade. Such a workshop is commanded by a major who has under him about 300 men and its setup is so mobile it can cease work, be packed up and on the move within four hours, taking traps and uncompleted jobs with it.

Heavy Shops Farther Back

Infantry troops workshops and armored troops workshops in the third REME echelon are established farther back and take longer to move, but they are almost 100 per cent mobile. They take the overload from brigade workshops, and, for instance, would undertake a 10-hour job if the brigade workshops' time capacity was four hours.

They do more complicated repair jobs, but if elaborate machinery is required, vehicles are written off and sent back to base for reissue. At rear bases are to be found the fourth REME echelon—heavy base workshops which accept anything that comes back from the three field installations.

These are usually at ports and must be where plenty of power and light are available. They undertake local reconstruction and modification, and handle anything from a tank to a watch. They make field guns good as new and repair everything repairable, drawing on the skill of REME personnel recruited from 57 different trades.

Training of Personnel

Officers come into the REME technically equipped for their job with university degrees or professional diplomas, and then receive military training, followed by specialized instruction to insure the widest practical versatility.

The private soldier in the REME is known as a "craftsman," and usually merits the title fully. That is true of one man I was told of who, having described himself upon recruitment as a "fitter," omitted to qualify his statement by specifying that he was a tailor's fitter.

He is now an excellent fitter in an engineering sense.

The United States Army, of course, has equivalent services to Britain's REME and officers of the latter expressed to me their highest admiration for American efficiency in this vital aspect of modern warfare.

Camouflage Necessary

In the field camouflage is an important consideration in regard to static workshops and, although they are inevitably a focal point for traffic, there must be a minimum of visible movement or packing of vehicles around them which would invite air attack. Concealment is easiest in towns. Living conditions are often difficult, especially in winter.

In addition to purely mechanical operations, including electric and oxyacetylene welding, REME does textile repairs [from car hoods to Army boots], carpentering, and various other things.

In short, from possibly a few hundred yards away from the enemy's front line to the very sources of supply, REME organizations are carrying work similar to that other armies are doing.

Presbyterian Rolls Rise to 2,051,861

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11 (AP)—The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America reported yesterday that its membership has reached 2,051,861, the largest in the 237 years of organized Presbyterianism in America.

The Rev. Dr. Lewis Seymour Mudge, Acting Stated Clerk of the Presbyterian General Assembly who made public the Church's annual statistics, said membership increased 11,369 during the year ended March 31, 1943. That previous year's membership was 2,040,492.

Contributions by the 8,678 member churches reached $47,442,717 during the last fiscal year to shatter a 10-year record. The new record was $2,684,613 greater than the $44,758,104 contributed the previous year.

Ford Official At Colman Trial

SELFRIDGE FIELD, Mich., Sept. 11 (AP)—Harry H. Bennett, personnel director of the Ford Motor Company, testified at the Court Martial of Col. William T. Colman, former base commander here, that he had sought the transfer to Selfridge Field, of Lieut. Benson Ford, grandson of Henry Ford.

He said he had never discussed the subject with Lieutenant Ford.

He testified that he had gone to the office of Gen. Henry H. Arnold, head of the Army Air Corps, to get Colonel Colman authority for making the transfer. Unable to reach General Arnold, he said, he talked with Lieut. Col. Thomas G. Lanphier in General Arnold's office.

Mr. Bennett testified also that he later asked Gen. Claire Chennault to effect the transfer of Lieutenant Ford from Selfridge Field to San Francisco where he could enter an officer training school.

Colonel Colman, relieved of his command here following the shooting of Private William R. McRae, a Negro chauffeur, has been charged also with fraudulently arranging enlistments and transfers to Selfridge Field.

Mexican's Passing Cleared

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 11 (AP)—The seventh investigation into the fatality of a Mexican national, Edward Melendes, ended yesterday with a city Grand Jury reporting it had found no further evidence to support indictments in the police station passing of the man.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull at the request of the Mexican Government recently asked Gov. Forrest C. Donnell to give him a complete report of the case.

Fall Canning in a Fairy Garden Kitchen

By a Staff Artist

Western Girl Advisory Body Meets Sept. 28

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — The Western Hemisphere Advisory Committee of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts will meet in Toronto on Sept. 28 and 29, it is announced by the Western Canada Advisory Committee.

Members of the committee from Cuba, Brazil, Mexico, Trinidad, other South and Central American countries, as well as the Canadian and Newfoundland Guides and the Girl Scouts from the United States, will be present.

The Committee was formed shortly after the war started when it became impracticable to continue contacts with Guides in all countries through the World Bureau in London. It was decided to endeavor to draw the countries of the Western Hemisphere closer together through this Committee.

The Western Hemisphere Advisory Committee works through the Western Hemisphere Centre in New York. It is the business of the Committee to consider problems relating to Guiding in this hemisphere and report and offer advice and suggestions to the World Bureau.

Guiding and Scouting have been organized in the United States and Canada for over 30 years. American Girl Scouts are organized in every state, their numbers exceeding those of any other country in the New World. Canada has some 70,000 Girl Guides.

Brae Burn Club Champs Form Strong Golf Group

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

On a plaque in the Brae Burn Country Club are the names of winners of the club championships since 1913 and the name now to be added for the year 1943 is that of W. O. Blaney, President of the Massachusetts Golf Association. In the 36-hole final, he defeated F. J. Warren 5 and 4, gaining a lead of 4 up in the first round through the medium of a 76, adding two more in the first two holes of the afternoon, but encountering so much stiffer opposition from that point that it took par golf for him to end matters at the 14th hole and only three over par for 32 holes to gain his 5 and 4 margin.

The most interesting part is that Blaney now has won the Brae Burn club title four years in a row, therein duplicating what Ray Gorton accomplished in the years 1922-23-24-25. The M. G. A. prexy, furthermore, now has won the championship six times, wherein he is just one shy of Gorton's mark. Blaney's previous victories were in 1932 and 1935.

Strong Array

Brae Burn club championships, over the years, have been of more than normal import because no other one club in this section—it is fairly safe to say—has had such a strong array of playing talent. First, suppose we look over the list of club champions from 1913 to date, as follows:

1913—Percival Gilbert
1914—J. G. Anderson
1915—George R. Angus
1916—Chester W. Davis
1917—R. T. Young
1918—W. E. Smith
1919—R. R. Gorton
1920—No championship
1921—Roger H. Hovey
1922—R. R. Gorton
1923—R. R. Gorton
1924—R. R. Gorton
1925—R. R. Gorton
1926—Emery P. Stratton
1927—R. R. Gorton
1928—Emery P. Stratton
1929—R. R. Gorton
1930—Emery P. Stratton
1931—Emery P. Stratton
1932—W. O. Blaney
1933—E. S. Stimpson 2d
1934—M. F. Heath Jr.
1935—W. O. Blaney
1936—M. F. Heath Jr.
1937—M. F. Heath Jr.
1938—Milan A. Heath
1939—Milan A. Heath
1940—W. O. Blaney
1941—W. O. Blaney
1942—W. O. Blaney
1943—W. O. Blaney

In that list, the name of John G. Anderson stands out from a National angle, as he was runner-up in the National amateurs of 1913 and 1915. He won the French amateur in 1924, a victory notable for the fact that in the final he defeated Cyril Tolley of England, twice winner of the British amateur. Anderson was runner-up in the French amateur in 1911 and on that occasion took Chick Evans to the 38th hole in the final. Two years later he downed Evans in our National amateur at Garden City. Johnny also won our Massachusetts amateur title in 1907 and 1911. Among his feats at Brae Burn was an ace at the 16th hole of many years ago, measuring 328 yards, but with a sharp slope at the finish to give extra yardage to a long drive.

Pressed Jones

Others in the Brae Burn title list who have shone to varying degrees in National championships have been Gorton, Blaney and Mel Heath, Jr. Gorton tied for the amateur qualifying medal at Ekwanok in 1914, but achieved even greater fame in 1928, at Brae Burn, when he took Bobby Jones an extra hole in the only close match the great master had on his way to the title. Gorton's best showing in a Massachusetts amateur was in 1914, also at Brae Burn, as runnerup to Francis Ouimet.

Blaney's best showing in a National amateur was at Baltimore in 1932, notable for his second round victory over the then blazing Texan, Gus Moreland, at the fourth extra hole. In the third round, Blaney lost to C. Ross Somerville, the ultimate title winner. Blaney also won the Massachusetts amateur in 1934, was runner-up in 1930 and '32, and won the New England title in 1928.

Mel Heath, Jr., three times winner of the Brae Burn title, had his day in the National limelight when in the amateur, at Garden City, he drew a first round bye, then in successive rounds downed Dave Ward of Michigan, Cecil Ewing of Ireland (a British Walker Cup player) and George T. Dunlap, Jr., the 1933 National champion, finally falling before Jock McLean of Scotland, and going furthest in the championship of any Massachusetts contender. It will be noted that he and his brother, Milan, between them, won the Brae Burn title four successive years, and five out of six consecutively.

Percy Gilbert, heading the Brae Burn list, won the Massachusetts State title in 1909. Eddie Stimpson won the State in 1935 and was runner-up in the New England in 1926. Roger Hovey had won the Connecticut amateur before he moved to Boston and joined Brae Burn. Emery Stratton was State amateur runner-up in 1929 and 1938, both times losing to Fred J. Wright in the final, also was medalist in 1926 and '29.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP)—Mel Ott has a new three-year contract to manage the Giants and, in our opinion, he'll have a three-year concern just like this year's unless he makes up his mind to become a bench manager . . . That isn't to say Ottie is washed up as a ball player, but as boss of the Giants he'll not only have to handle the club on the field, but also plan out any steps to strengthen the club, keep tabs on minor league prospects and do practically everything but sell tickets . . . And nobody can handle all those jobs and play a good ball game too . . . Of course, the situation may be improved if the story is true that Leo Miller, the Syracuse Chiefs' business manager, will move into the Giants' front office.

* * *

Big Ed Levy, Army bound, will bid farewell to Newark baseball fans tomorrow by singing a duet with Frankie Hiller . . . Then the rest of the International League pitchers will render a chorus of "working on the Levy." . . . The Red Sox have the best night game fielding average in the American League, but as far as the Yanks are concerned that might as well be whistling in the dark . . . Cleveland's Al Sutphin explains that he wouldn't bring his Barons into the National Hockey League this year because (1) he wouldn't desert Buffalo, which was refused Sunday night dates, and (2) the league wanted a guarantee that Cleveland never would quit, regardless of losses . . . The Detroit Lions' roster shows 14 coaches and one athletic director. What? No Monday a. m. quarterbacks?

* * *

Lieut. "Tody" Riggs, coach of the Fort Monroe, Va., grid team, is following two good old coaching traditions—he issues gloomy statements about his club and he uses Pennsylvanians in the key positions. The squad includes Corp. Charles Cavoli, Corp. John Herbik, Corp. Willard Kimmel, Sergt. Leonard Whalan, Sergt. Pat Bulisco and Sergt. Nick Pasquale—all of whom used to play semi-pro football in Pennsylvania.

Johnny-on-the-Spot —By Pap'

Johnny Murphy
GOES RIGHT ON SAVING GAMES FOR THE YANKEES
THEY OUGHT TO GIVE ME A BONUS
I'M JOHNNY ON THE SPOT !!
JOHNNY IS WORKING HIS TENTH SEASON AS A RELIEF HURLER FOR THE YANKEES AND DOING A GREAT JOB OF IT, THANK YOU!
MURPHY IS VERY POPULAR WITH HIS TEAMMATES—ESPECIALLY THE PITCHERS
PAP'

Take a poll of the Yankee ball players and you would learn that Johnny Murphy is the most popular with his teammates. And especially so with other pitchers on the staff. This is true not only because of the great job he does in relief roles on the mound, but because of his marvelous disposition.

Murphy, the junior member of the Lefty Gomez-Murphy pitching firm, is carrying on although Gomez has passed out of the baseball picture. You may recall Lefty's answer when a sports writer asked how many games he expected to win for the Yankees a few seasons back: "That all depends on how well Johnny Murphy's arm stands up," Gomez replied.

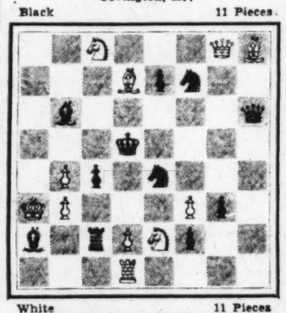
The record books don't show the number of games Murphy has saved for the Yankees. His record of games won is impressive enough but it hardly tells the complete story. Last year Johnny semed to be slipping, but this season he came up with a new pitch and has been going great guns. He may not be a glamorous figure but he has done well enough financially, having shared in five World Series melons and heading for his sixth.

Chess —by Edgar W. Allen

Sept. 11, 1943
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2596
By Edward L. Deiss
Covington, Ky.

Black 11 Pieces

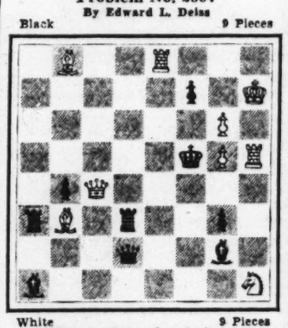


White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2597
By Edward L. Deiss

Black 9 Pieces

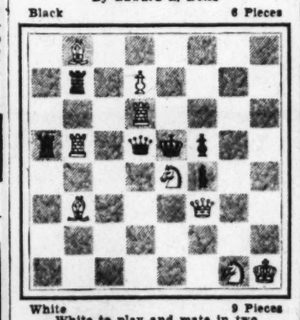


White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2598
By Edward L. Deiss

Black 6 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2593—K-Kt4
No. 2594—Q-Kt
No. 2595—R-B5

Tournaments at Syracuse

Experts' Tournament
Final Standing of Players

	Won	Lost		Won	Lost
Christenson	9	2	Penafeather	4	7
Valvo	8½	2½	Mrs Hor'witz	4	7
Grossman	8	3	Sibbett	4	7
Barnhart	7½	3½	Hoose	3½	7½
Mrs. Bain	6½	4½	Tears	3	8
Guckemus	4½	6½	Kruse	3½	7½

Genesee Cup Tournament

First Round—Onondaga 2, Queens 2; Broome 2, Schenectady 2; Monroe 3, Oneida 1.
Second Round—Queens 2, Broome 2; Monroe 3, Onondaga 1; Schenectady 3½, Oneida ½.
Third Round—Monroe 2½, Broome 1½; Queens 3, Schenectady 1; Onondaga 3, Oneida 1.
Fourth Round—Monroe 1½, Schenectady 1½; Onondaga 3½, Broome ½; Oneida 1, Queens 3.
Fifth Round—Schenectady ½, Onondaga 3; Queens 3, Monroe 2; Broome 2, Oneida 2.

Final Match Standing

	Won	Lost		Won	Lost
Monroe	3½	1½	Schenectady	2½	2½
Onondaga	3½	1½	Broome	1½	3½
Queens	3½	1½	Oneida	½	4½

A complicated system of scoring broke this triple tie, and Monroe County was declared the winner of the trophy for 1943-1944.

Seventy members of the state association, including many notables in the realm of chess, attended the testimonial dinner for Hermann Helms, publisher of the American Chess Bulletin. Harold M. Phillips, former president of the Manhattan Chess Club, was toastmaster. Among the speakers were George Sturgis of Boston, Paul G. Giers of Syracuse, Frank J. Marshall, Dr. Harold C. King of Hamilton, I. A. Horowitz, L. Walter Stephens, Mrs. Carl S. Nye of Syracuse, Dr. Max Herzberger of Rochester, Fritz Brieger of Woodside, I. S. Turover of Washington, Malcolm Sim of Toronto, W. M. P. Mitchell of Boston, Leslie B. Bain of Miami, Fla., and Kenneth Harkness, Anthony E. Santasiere and Louis Persinger, all of New York City. President Sturgis of the United States Federation bestowed the title of "Dean of American Chess" upon the guest of honor.

Mrs. Carl S. Nye of Syracuse was elected president at the annual meeting of the New York State Chess Association. Also appointed were Dr. Max Herzberger, Rochester; Lynn W. Bryant, Binghamton; John W. Barnhart, Bronxville, and A. E. Santasiere, vice-presidents. Also Fritz Brieger, Woodside, treasurer, and B. M. Smith, Schenectady, secretary.

The following directors were elected at the annual business meeting of the United States Chess Federation: Frank J. Marshall, George Koltanowski, and Hermann Helms, all of New York City; Elbert A. Wagner, Chicago; I. S. Turover, Washington; Richard Wayne, Ventnor City, N. J.; W. M. Parker Mitchell, Boston; W. B. Suesman, Providence; R. J. Campbell, Hartford, Conn.; I. A. Nash, Philadelphia; Donald B. Dyar, Milwaukee, and Herman Steiner, Los Angeles.

Officers for the year were appointed as follows: George Sturgis, Boston, president; George Emlen Roosevelt, New York City, first vice-president; E. A. Wagner, second vice-president, and L. Walter Stephens, Brooklyn, third vice-president.

Later, President Sturgis of the United States Chess Federation named Paul G. Giers of Syracuse as secretary to fill the place vacated by Ernest Olfe of Milwaukee. Giers' post as president of the New York State Association was filled by the election of Mrs. Carl S. Nye, former State secretary.

Harlow B. Daly and Dr. G. Katz, both of Boston, tied for fourth place in the Open Championship of the United States Chess Federation. Daly's games with L. Walter Stephens and S. J. Shaw are given below:

Nimzovich Defense

Shaw White	Daly Black	Shaw White	Daly Black
1 P-K4	Kt-QB3	24 BxKt	PxB
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	25 Kt-B3	B-Kt5
3 Kt-QB3	PxP	26 K-Kt2	P-QR4
4 P-Q5	Kt-K4	27 P-R3	B-Q3
5 KtxP	P-K3	28 KtxB	KtxKt
6 P-KB4	QxP	29 KR-K	B-Kt6
7 QxQ	PxQ	30 R-K3	P-Kt5
8 Kt-QB3	Kt-Kt3	31 R(K2)-Q2	PxPch
9 KtxP	B-Q3	32 KxP	B-Q3ch
10 P-KKt3	P-QB3	33 K-Kt2	B-Kt5
11 Kt-QB3	Kt-B3	34 R-Q3	KR-QB
12 B-Q2	O-O	35 Kt-R4	Kt-B5
13 O-O-O	B-QB4	36 R-Q7	Kt-K7
14 Kt-R4	B-K2	37 R-Kt7	B-B6ch
15 B-Kt2	B-K3	38 K-R3	B-Q5
16 P-Kt3	B-Q4	39 K-R3	R-Q
17 Kt-KB3	Kt-K5	40 R-K	R-B4ch
18 B-K	P-B4	41 K-Kt2	B-Q5ch
19 P-B5	B-R6ch	42 K-R3	B-B6
20 K-Kt	Kt-K2	43 RxKt	R-Q8
21 P-KKt4	Kt-B3	44 P-Kt4	P-R5
22 P-R3	P-KR3	45 R-K8ch	K-Kt2
23 B-R4	P-QKt4	46 Resigns	

Dutch Defense

Stephens White	Daly Black	Stephens White	Daly Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-KB4	13 B-K3	Kt-Q2
2 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14 B-Kt2	Q-K2
3 P-K3	P-K3	15 P-B3	PxP
4 P-B4	P-Q4	16 RxP	RxR
5 Kt-B3	P-B3	17 BxR	P-QKt3
6 B-Q3	B-Q3	18 P-B	PxP
7 O-O	O-O	19 PxP	B-R3
8 P-B5	B-B2	20 Q-Q4	R-KB
9 P-QKt4	Q-K	21 P-K4	Q-Kt4
10 Kt-Kt5	BxKt	22 PxP	RxB
11 PxB	Kt-K5	23 PxBP	QxRch
12 KtxKt	bPxKt	24 Resigns	

Major League Leaders

Sept. 10
By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Musial, St. Louis, .355; Herman, Brooklyn, .332.
Runs—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 104; Musial, St. Louis, 93.
Runs batted in—Nicholson, Chicago, 106; Elliott, Pittsburgh, 92.
Hits—Musial, St. Louis, 194; Elliott, Pittsburgh, 169.
Doubles—Musial, St. Louis, 38; Herman and Vaughan, Brooklyn, 35.
Triples—Musial, St. Louis, 18; Elliott, Pittsburgh, Lowrey, Chicago, and Klein, St. Louis, 12.
Home runs—Nicholson, Chicago, 22; Ott, New York, 17.
Stolen bases—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 18; Lowrey, Chicago, 12.
Pitching—Rowe, Philadelphia 13-5; Sewell, Pittsburgh 20-8.

American League

Batting—Appling, Chicago, .328; Wakefield, Detroit, .316.
Runs—Case, Washington, and Keller, New York, 84.
Runs batted in—York, Detroit, 105; Etten, New York, 93.
Hits—Wakefield, Detroit, 175; Appling, Chicago, 161.
Doubles—Wakefield, Detroit, 32; Gutteridge, St. Louis, 31.
Triples—Lindell, New York, and York, Detroit, 10.
Home runs—York, Detroit, 31; Keller, New York, 26.
Stolen bases—Moses, Chicago, 45; Case, Washington, 44.
Pitching—Chandler, New York, 18-3; Smith, Cleveland, 15-8, and Bridges, Detroit, 12-4.

Minor League Scores

Sept. 10
By the Associated Press

International League

Newark 7, Baltimore 2.
Syracuse 1, Jersey City 0.
Montreal 9, Buffalo 4.
Rochester at Toronto, postponed.

American Association

Louisville 5-3, Toledo 2-8.
Kansas City 5-6, Minneapolis 4-8.
St. Paul 6-1, Milwaukee 4-2.
Columbus 9, Indianapolis 1.

Pacific Coast League

Hollywood 5-4, San Diego 1-9.
Oakland 2-2, Sacramento 0-1.
San Francisco 2, Portland 1.
Seattle 2, Los Angeles 1.

Eastern League

Binghamton 11, Springfield 4.
Wilkes-Barre 6, Albany 3.
Scranton 3, Utica 1.
Hartford 12, Elmira 8.

Southern Association Playoffs

New Orleans 8, Nashville 2. (Nashville leads, two games to one.)

Pete Fox Is Having Grand Campaign at Fenway Park

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Everything considered, this has been a dismal season for the Red Sox as a team. But not for every individual on it.

Take Pete Fox, for instance. At a time when the boys in press row figured that he was nearing the big-league exit gate, the veteran right fielder has come up with one of his best years.

If the American League base stealing column were not dominated by George Case and Wally Moses, Fox might be recognized as an authority on the subject. He has 23, with three weeks to go. That figure in the National League would be good enough for the leadership by a comfortable margin.

False Rumor

"Yes, I guess they had me all through when I left Detroit," Pete told me yesterday. "When I reported to the Red Sox at Sarasota, baseball writers kept asking me about my legs. They seemed surprised, or perhaps suspicious, when I told them that they were all right. Someone, apparently, had started a false rumor."

Judging by Pete's record on the bases, the rumor was false.

How did he explain this unexpected rise in the neglected art, following several lean years?

"You have to run for the Red Sox this year," Fox answered. "The whole game has changed with the deader ball. Every team in the league is running. Look at the White Sox. They almost never stand still.

Good Year

"Joe (Cronin) has let me use my own judgment most of the time," Pete continued. "Yes, I suppose I've had a pretty good year—one of my best, I guess. At least, it has been a good percentage year. I mean by that, I've been caught stealing probably fewer times than ever before."

Of course, to anyone close to the situation, those 23 steals in the Fox record are no mystery. For more than 10 seasons he has been a standout base runner, proving to some degree, at least, that the smartest man on the base paths does not always steal the most bases. That Pete was not among the leaders year after year was due chiefly to circumstances beyond his control.

During those years when the Tigers had Hank Greenberg, Charley Gehringer, Rudy York and other bat heavyweights swinging for the fences, Mickey Cochrane and, later, Del Baker, did not wish to risk breaking up a rally—a big inning—for the sake of a possible stolen base. It was the same at Boston in '42 with Ted Williams, Johnny Pesky, Jimmie Foxx, Bobby Doerr, Jim Tabor and Joe Cronin representing the most dangerous attack in baseball.

In a season when .300 hitters in the American League are scarce, Fox today sports a good .292 average. He went over the .290 mark yesterday by getting a single and double in Boston's 9-3 setback by the Yankees. He also drove in two of the three Red Sox runs.

* * *

Briefs . . . World Series favoritism will swing heavily toward the Yankees if they continue to clout the ball as they have in this series with the Red Sox at Fenway . . . They look like the Yankees of other years with those frequent big innings . . . Tex Hughson's habit of throwing home run balls continues . . . Homers by Charley Keller and Bud Metheny yesterday were Nos. 20 and 21 off Hughson pitching this year . . . The Braves dropped their opener to the Giants at the Polo Grounds, 10-2 . . . The Giants also did it with a big inning, scoring six times in the fifth . . . The Yankees make their final appearance here tomorrow, playing a double-header.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	82	49	.626	
Cleveland	71	60	.542	11
Washington	72	62	.537	11½
Detroit	69	63	.523	13½
Chicago	66	64	.508	15½
Boston	62	71	.466	21
St. Louis	59	71	.454	22½
Philadelphia	44	85	.341	37

Results, Sept. 10
New York 9, Boston 3.
Cleveland 4, Detroit 2.
Cleveland 1, Detroit 0.
Washington 5, Philadelphia 0.
St. Louis 6, Chicago 2.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	89	44	.669	
Cincinnati	73	59	.553	16
Brooklyn	72	59	.550	16
Pittsburgh	71	67	.514	20
Chicago	61	70	.466	27
Boston	56	70	.444	29½
Philadelphia	58	73	.443	30
New York	46	84	.354	41½

Results, Sept. 10
New York 10, Boston 2.
St. Louis 2, Chicago 1.
Pittsburgh 9, Cincinnati 6.
Cincinnati, 1, Pittsburgh 0.
Only games scheduled.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

On the Yankee Bench

It was early afternoon at Fenway Park. The Yankees were going to play the Red Sox and the New York players were warming up on the third base side of the field. Joe McCarthy, the Yankee manager, was sitting in the dugout. A couple of baseball players were with him. Bill Dickey came in, picked up a glove and stood there for a minute looking at the flag on the pole in center field.

"What, no East wind?" asked the big catcher. "An unusual day, boys, an unusual day."

"What difference does it make to you?" a newspaperman wanted to know. "You hit them right through the East wind. Through it or over it depending on your mood of the day."

Dickey laughed but did not answer as he climbed the dugout steps.

Keller Hit One

"That Charley Keller sure is a homely guy," a reporter said to Joe McCarthy.

"Yes," the Yankee manager said, grinning. "But that doesn't mean a thing when you're up at that plate. You should have seen the one he hit in Philadelphia the other day. It went to right-center field and out of sight. Man, it was really hit!"

"I'll take the one he clouted to center field in Detroit a couple of years ago," a New York scribe said.

"I remember it," said McCarthy, nodding. "It bounced on top of the center field roof and back onto the field for a home run inside the park."

"The one he hit in the World Series at Cincinnati wasn't exactly a bunt," said a reporter.

"Well, Keller has hit long ones in every park in the American League," said McCarthy.

Sewell's Pitch

The park announcer came into the dugout for the line-up. Joe McCarthy handed it to him, then went on: "What about that balloon ball Rip Sewell throws? Does it go as high as they say it does?"

"It goes about 20 feet in the air," said a writer. "It must be a beauty to hit at under the lights."

"Something like Bobo Newsom throws?" McCarthy asked.

"Well, it goes higher than Newsom's," the scribe pointed out. "And Sewell only throws it four or five times in a game."

"I guess he threw a couple in the All-Star Game," Joe said. "But I didn't get a good look at them. I should think it would be a bad pitch with men on base. Do they always hit at it?"

"Well, sometimes they do and sometimes they don't," the reporter answered. "Casey Stengel says that if the catcher catches it in the same spot he does other balls, it isn't a strike. The point is, it's almost vertical when it's coming over the plate."

Sears a Hitter

"Newsom threw a couple of those balloon balls to Bud Metheny in one game this year" McCarthy said, smiling. "The first one fooled Bud plenty. But the next one he hit out of sight. I never saw a ball hit any harder."

At this point young Ken Sears, the big catching rookie, came into the dugout for a drink of water. The boy has powerful arms and shoulders and is built like a hitter.

"Sears has helped you, hasn't he?" a writer asked McCarthy.

"He's a pretty good hitter," Joe answered, so that Sears could not hear him. "Yes, he has helped us."

"Well, that's good, because you poor fellows sure need all the help you can get," said a reporter, laughing.

"The season isn't over yet," was McCarthy's reply.

"No, but it might as well be as far as the Yankees are concerned," the reporter said.

Sinkwich Is Ready to Play

PARRIS ISLAND, S. C., Sept. 11 (AP) — All-America footballer Frankie Sinkwich, surveyed out of the U. S. Marine Corps just two months after induction, arranged to leave today for Ohio—and a salary talk with the Detroit Lions.

The captain of Georgia's Rose Bowl football champions, who was "drafted" by the last-place Lions of the National Football League as a post-war bet, expected to have a contract discussion with owner Fred L. Mandel, Jr., of the Detroit club at Akron, where the Lions play an exhibition game Sunday with the New York Giants.

What the salary offer would be, no one but Mandel could say. However, the club is regarded as generous, and was believed to have signed Byron (Whizzer) White at about $15,000 after taking over his contract.

In three years of varsity play for Georgia, Sinkwich advanced the ball 4,602 yards by rushing and passing and in 1942 he set a national record of 2,197 yards, the first collegiate player ever to eclipse 2,000 yards in a single season. He was leading scorer of the Southeastern Conference last season with 96 points.

Friends said if Sinkwich is able to play, he probably would report to Detroit in good condition, his usual summer burden of excess weight whittled down by eight weeks of intensive work at Marine boot camp. His playing weight is 180 pounds.

Arnstein Serving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Ted Arnstein, interscholastic outboard champion in 1941 while representing Brown School, is still another of the motorboat racing fraternity who is serving with the Army's Engineer Amphibian Command.

Education

The Urdd: Welsh Youth for Wales

By Olwen Williams
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cardiff, Wales

Long before the Fascists and Nazis had taught the world the value of youth movements for national expansion, a spontaneous League of Youth sprang into being in Wales under the leadership of Ifan ab Owen Edwards, son of an influential and inspiring Welsh educationist.

The Urdd Gobaith Cymru (the Welsh League of Youth) under the presidency of Mr. J. M. Howell of Aberdovey, started 21 years ago as a movement to revive the Welsh language among Welsh school children. Gradually its aim has deepened and broadened. Today, the chief aim of the Urdd is to awaken a love of Wales and of the Welsh way of life. Welsh children, in non-Welsh speaking districts, are now able to join this fellowship of Welsh youth, despite their lack of knowledge of the language. Many centers, especially in South Wales, have their learner branches (dysgwyr) where both the English and Welsh languages are used. Similarly Young Wales Clubs cater for Welsh-speaking and non-Welsh-speaking youth after school-leaving age.

Urdd headquarters are in Aberystwyth, the university town on the mid-Wales coast. From here the movement has been financed by generous voluntary subscriptions. The organization is simple. A local Urdd group is known as an Aelwyd (hearth or home), and permanent premises are secured where a feeling of family loyalty can grow up.

National Scope

Today, the Urdd has been adopted as a national youth movement by the Board of Education, and as such is eligible for the usual grants to Youth organizations. This has meant a tremendous expansion of Urdd activities. Urdd officials, generally devoted Welsh enthusiasts who work for small salaries, keep the movement clear of political or sectarian influence. The rapid growth of the movement since the war may be seen from the fact that whereas in 1939 there were only 10 Aelwydydd (hearths) today there are 362. General interest in Welsh culture has been stimulated through the Urdd, as is shown by the increase in the use of Welsh books from under 1,000 to 40,000 at present.

The Urdd today offers Welsh youth a full training in citizenship from the Welsh angle, with stress on the brotherhood of man, and the reality of the Christian ethic. It gives young members opportunities to study civics, Welsh language and literature, dramatic art, choral singing, handicrafts, folk dancing, gymnastics, orchestral playing and sport of all sorts. At the annual Mabol Gampan (games) picked teams from all the Welsh schools compete in friendly spirit, in dancing, swimming. Massed drill displays, like the Sokols of Slav countries, are also given.

Annual Eisteddfod

Similarly the annual Urdd Eisteddfod, patterned on the Welsh National Eisteddfod, meets alternately in a north or south Wales town, and competitions in singing, recitation, choral and instrumental work are held, after which badges of honor are awarded. Before the war one of the most popular features of the Urdd was the annual camp, which lasted from July to September, and was attended not only by Welsh youth, but also by delegates from foreign universities and youth clubs. There were also Urdd voyages in the Mediterranean and elsewhere. Despite the war, most of these activities have been kept up, though in diminished form.

The aims of the Urdd, to which the candidate subscribes, are: To be faithful to Wales and all that it stands for; to be faithful to my fellow man, wherever found; to be faithful to Christ and to his life. The Urdd motto is "Er mwym Cymru" (For the sake of Wales).

The international aspect of the Urdd has always been stressed, although it was founded to develop a love of Wales and its ancient Celtic language. An interesting experiment is being made in expressing the national and international strains in Urdd ideals, in the all-Welsh school in Aberystwyth at Urdd headquarters. Here the pupils are given a thorough training in all subjects and in world citizenship through the medium of the Welsh language.

Wales is a small land, but it has a rich and valuable heritage. By awakening a pride in Wales, in its past, and a knowledge of its true greatness, the Urdd is helping young Wales in a practical way to play its full part in the British nation of today.

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Seats at Fenway Park

A Saturday Page

Foreign Languages the New Way

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Few Americans have in past years become fluent linguists as a result of college training in modern languages. It is doubtful if many achieved the ability to converse with the French by translating "Les Miserables," or with Germans by reading the German text of "Wilhelm Tell."

We have taught the modern languages for cultural rather than practical ends. The majority of college majors in Romance languages have built up literary vocabularies rather than technical, scientific, commercial, or even everyday conversational vocabularies.

It is not unusual to find Europeans who can speak three or four languages fluently and read them readily.

Wartime Needs

Without criticizing the cultural aims of peacetime college instruction in modern languages, let us consider the effect of World War II on these aims and on teaching methods.

Interpreters are now required to question Italian, German and Japanese prisoners of war. Officers and enlisted men must understand what they are talking about. There is need for a knowledge of the language of our Russian ally. The Federal Bureau of Investigation and other wartime intelligence services, including censorship, demand loyal workers who have no foreign allegiances and can speak and write German, Italian, French, and other languages.

Every school system in the United States, from grade school to graduate school, must now face squarely the wartime aims of foreign language study. Many have already made some use of the motion-action-object method of developing fluency in the use of a new language. The writer found this method effective in teaching immigrants from many lands to speak English during World War I. Even illiterates of good native ability who came from Poland, Italy, Hungary, and other lands soon were abie to speak correct English and to read American newspapers and magazines without studying English grammar.

Logical Way

The logical way to learn a foreign tongue is to learn to speak first, read next, and write last. The average American wants to learn the common expressions, the idioms used in daily conversation by Frenchmen, Italians, Spaniards, Germans, Russians and others. He wants to know how to order beefsteak and mushrooms, wieners and sauerkraut, ham and eggs. He wants to pass the time of day, engage in friendly conversation, talk about the weather or the war, discuss current events. He does not acquire this ability from the study of Spanish and English words in parallel columns. In fact, by thus acquiring his vocabulary, he slows down his conversation because he must always stop and think or translate. That's not the way the pre-school child talks English!

The war doubtless will bring reforms in the teaching of modern languages. Let us hope that the cultural aims will not be forgotten! Let us hope that, after learning to speak foreign languages correctly and to read them readily, the niceties of formal grammar will be mastered by many. Let us remember, however, that to speak any language correctly and fluently does not require the mastery of the grammar of that language. If you doubt this statement, talk with any family of education who have children between the ages of three and six!

Ewing Galloway

For College Girls—a High Trust

As the colleges and universities open their fall terms, almost every man on the campus is in uniform preparing for definite, highly skilled technical service in the armed forces. Only among the girls are there those who are still free to take traditional college subjects. It is these girls, therefore, to whom is entrusted the carrying on of the great Liberal Arts riches handed down to our time. Every girl who can, every girl who is "college material," ought to consider going to college, in the light of such a responsibility to the postwar world.

Through the Editor's Window

Travel at the Breakfast Table

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We use no gas, nor do we diminish America's needed stocks of rubber, yet we in our little home travel the world over, these days, with the speed of thought.

Our guides are the dauntless men of the armies, navies, and air forces of the United Nations. Wherever they go, wherever they would open a way, we follow or precede them. We study their routes, search out pictures and descriptions of the places they are seeing, read books, old and new, laid in their lands, and find ourselves recalling old legends, inspiring poetry, and the deeds and wisdom of the ancients along the way.

Maps have become our constant companions—as perhaps in many another home. Any map of the National Geographic on its first evening in the house is good for a long bedtime session instead of one's usual book. Afterward it is studied at intervals, and would be referred to more frequently if not such a perishable, ungainly size.

We have ever been a household of atlases. In our home they never gather dust. Increasingly of late, however, as we have taken our many breakfast and supper world-trips—which sooner or later always include poring over maps—we have been faced with a new experience of frustration: The old maps always stop at the wrong places! The trouble? Our thought-groupings of lands and seas today are different. For one thing we no more go by hemispheres or continents. Alaska needs the western shore of Siberia and routes south; the Pacific islands must include Burma and Australia, also Japan and China. Italy is inadequate without the North African coast.

Happily the map-makers have anticipated our needs. You stay-at-home travelers, if you haven't already done so, we think you will want to buy yourselves one of those big well colored paper-bound "current events" world atlases now available. With a purchase of 25 cents in a dime store we are now provided with 48 pages, 11x16, of double-page maps including the new polar projections, distances we want to know, mountain ranges, deserts, air routes, seas; and so much besides that each search for one thing is a discovery of something else.

⁂

Then there are the books one must, of course, read en route—books laid in Australia, Russia, Egypt, China. And there are articles and pictures in current magazines that are like the side-trips one takes on a journey or the scenery viewed from one's train window. Only this morning we were "in Persia" with a set of photographs printed in the wonderful little magazine "Britain," showing the great and ancient road through mountain fastnesses along which our boys—perhaps among them the boy who used to live next door to you—are now driving huge trucks and needed supplies all the way to Russia.

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As they pass the towering face of a cliff and look up, they may be seeing the carvings of ancient kings of Bible times. Some of them, we know, have visited the rose-pink hidden city of Petra, too. Get out those fascinating volumes of your set of "Wonders of the Past" or a similar work, and look again. And some day soon, look up Scylla and Charybdis in a gazeteer and let them lead you to your worn copy of the Odyssey. End up with the Encyclopedia on your knees, maps all about you, and the members of your household reading prose and poetry at you or exclaiming to discover that Wake Island is in another place entirely from where you said it was!

We Must Teach

Everyone who is engaged in education, whether dealing with children or with adults, has got to teach and go on teaching, not only now but as long as the need endures. Students must be taught, to begin with, that they are living in historic times—more historic than any they have ever read about in the histories; that this is no ordinary war and no ordinary crisis. . . . Science and technology have given us the tools which could build a better world than anyone could have imagined a few decades ago, or which could blow us right back into savagery.

—Elmer Davis

Now That He's Nearly Nine

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Family Forum

Now that he's nearly nine, he refuses to wear those smart little English shorts, those practical corduroy overalls. All the guys in the third grade wear knickers, which sag and droop ungracefully, and make young legs look like pipestems. They wear cotton shirts and neckties, and the bright-striped jerseys lie neglected in the drawer.

His cowlick is unmanageable, his hair combed only on request. His hands are almost always dirty, and he would be first to enlist in a campaign to save on soap. A doting parent thinks alternately that (a) he is as handsome as Apollo with his clean straight limbs, his brown proud back, his clear pink skin, and starry, questioning gaze—or, (b) that he is hopelessly awkward and consists almost entirely of teeth, ears, and eyes.

⁂

His manners are either irreproachable or impossible. He bowls you over by thinking of, selecting, and paying for a white rose for his mother to wear on Easter. He politely asks if he may carry packages, and tie your apron strings. But he howls when reminded it is bedtime, and complains when asked to wipe the dishes. He mumbles "How do you do?" in obvious reluctance and apparent shame, but the day does come when he says clearly and with real appreciation, "Thank you for the nice luncheon." (Which he never hesitates to order because he wants only hamburger or hot dogs.)

Suddenly and unaccountably he's learned to read, although you thought he never would, but he still wants you to read to him at bedtime, and he has no discrimination whatever, liking comic books and Moby Dick with equal gusto. He knows the names of all the war planes and scorns you a little bit for not recognizing them, and he knows far more about this war than you did about another at the age of almost-nine.

⁂

He buys war stamps with enthusiasm and absolutely no sense of sacrifice and his proudest moment came when he took to school a whole birthday dollar for ten stamps. One book, filled up, is a poignant story, of stamps carried in pockets with pencils and nails, stamps torn in half and carefully pasted together, stamps frayed and ragged about the edges, stamps upside down and sideways just for the sake of difference, stamps sticky with candy or smeared with ice cream—precious but casual possessions.

He wears his miniature soldier cap even to bed, and he still loves to play with tiny tin cars and airplanes. He teaches his mother how to play baseball and he can find untold treasures in the waste-basket. He loves to see you wearing pretty clothes and if he doesn't quite approve he makes an artless comment like "What is Daddy going to say about that hat?"

His speech still retains some of the quaintness of babyhood, mixed up with the crudities of the third grade. He is realistic, trustful, and courageous. You can let him go alone on busses and he never even looks back at you, where you stand watching on the curb.

He's growing up. His questions are stimulating and his comments are worth pondering. Spending Christmas in an inn, due to wartime emergencies, having presents but no Christmas tree, he walks with you down the village street and looks at other lighted trees through all the windows of other people's houses. And suddenly you feel you have arrived somewhere when he says simply and matter-of-factly, "It isn't so bad if you don't have a Christmas tree if everybody else has one."

E. McF. V. D.

To People who want to write

but can't get started

Do you have that constant urge to write but the fear that a beginner hasn't a chance?

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Earning Money in Spare Time

"One of my editorials, written under N. I. A. guidance, was published in Congressional Record. Now special correspondent for a nearby daily paper, and I have only begun to profit from my N. I. A. Course."—Mrs. Ruth B. Meyer, 319 So. Union Street, Shawano, Wis.

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Today's sales (est)	300,000
Previous day's sales	760,190
1943 vol'me to date	216,885,902
1943 volume to date	69,950,190

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Addressog-Mult	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
Air Reduction 1a	6	42⅝	42½	42½	+ ⅛
Ala & Vicks 6	† 10	73	73	73	— ½
Alaska Juneau	9	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	128	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	18	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
Alleg pf $30 ww	54	27¾	27	27	+ ¾
Allegheny pr pf	3	40	39¾	39¾	+ ¾
Alleg Lud S 1.05g	2	26	26	26	— ½
Al Chem & Dye 6b	2	149	149	149	
Allied Mills 4g	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ¼
Allied Strs (.60)	28	15¾	14⅞	15	
Allied St pf (5)	1	95½	95½	95½	+ ⅜
Allis-Ch Mfg 3g	4	38	37⅞	38	+ ¼
Alpha P Chem 3g	1	21⅞	21¾	21¾	— ¼
Amerada Pet (2)	1	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	—1
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅜
Am Airlines 1½e	3	18¼	18	18	
Am Bk Note .55g	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3	† 20	57¾	57	57¾	+ ½
Am Bosch (¼ae)	1	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
Am Brake Sh .65g	2	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
Am Can (3)	1	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	
Am Can pf (7)	† 10	182½	182½	182½	—1½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	1	36	36	36	
Am Ch & Cab 1½g	1	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
Am Ch&C pf 5	† 10	114	111	114	+ ½
Am Chicle (4a)	† 2	105¼	104¼	105¼	+1
Am Colortype .45g	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
Am Crys Sug 2¼g	1	15	15	15	
Am Distilleries	1	25½	25½	25½	— ¼
Am Encaus Tiling	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Am Export L 1½g	3	26½	26½	26½	
Am & For Power	12	6¾	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Am&FPS7pf 3.32k	1	81¾	81¾	81¾	— ¼
Am & FP 2 pf	2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
Am-Haw 55 2¼g	2	33	32½	33	+ ¾
Am Hide&Leath	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Am Ice	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	65½	65½	65½	+ ¼
Am Internat 4ag	18	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Am Locomotive	30	13¼	12⅝	13	
Am Loco pf new	8	76½	75¾	76	+ ½
Am Pow & Light	10	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
Am P & L $6 pf	4	41⅝	41½	41⅝	— ⅛
Am P & Lt $5 pf	4	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ¼
Am Rad&St S .30g	21	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill .60g	2	13½	13½	13½	
Am R M pf 4½	† 60	67½	67⅜	67½	+ ¼
Am Seating ½g	2	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Am Ship Bld 2g	† 50	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
Am Smelt&R (2)	3	38⅞	38¾	38¾	
Am Sug pf (7)	1	112	112	112	— ¼
Am Tel & Tel (9)	7	157⅞	157¾	157⅞	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco B (3a)	5	60	59⅝	60	+ ½
Am Tob pf (6)	† 40	145¼	144⅞	144⅞	— ⅜
Am Type Fdrs 4ag	16	9¾	9⅜	9¾	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 1¾ag	2	47	47	47	
Am Woolen	3	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
Am Wool pf (4k)	3	71	70½	71	— ¼
Am Zinc L & S	3	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop 1½g	5	25¼	25⅛	25¼	
Anac W&C ½ag	† 80	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ½
Armour III	18	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Armour III pr pf	3	71¾	71	71¾	+ ¾
Arnold Const (1½)	1	10	10	10	
Artloom Corp .30g	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ¾ag	4	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Asso D G 2pf 7	† 50	87½	87½	87½	+ ½
Asso DG 1pf 6	† 30	95¼	94¾	95¼	
Atch T & SF 4½g	6	59½	58⅞	59½	+ ⅞
Atch T&S F pf (5)	2	86½	86	86½	+ ¾
Atl Coast L 1½g	2	28½	28¼	28½	+ ¼
Atl Refining .55g	12	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+ ¼
Atl G & W I (3e)	1	28	28	28	+ ½
Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	56½	56	56½	+ ½
Atlas Pow 2¼ag	† 20	63¼	63¼	63¼	— ⅛
Aviation Co (.10g)	23	4	4	4	
Bald Loco ct ¾ag	9	16¾	16⅝	16¾	
Balt & Ohio	4	6¾	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Barker Bros (¼ag)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
Barnsdall Oil .60	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Bath Iron Wks 3g	7	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜	
Beat Cr pf 5	† 10	103¼	103¼	103¾	
Beech Aire 1e	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Belding-Hem (.80)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ¼
Bell Aircraft (1g)	4	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅜
Bendix Aviat 2½g	•1	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	+ ½
Best & Co 1.60a	1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅝
Beth Steel 4½g	6	58	57⅝	57¾	— ¼
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	1	8½	8⅜	8½	
Bloomingd ¾ag	† 220	17½	16¾	17½	+ ¾
Boeing Airpl (1g)	8	14¾	14½	14½	— ¼
Bond Strs 1.30g	8	30¾	30½	30¾	+ ¼
Borden Co (.90g)	5	29¾	29	29	— ⅛
Brewing Corp (2)	3	38⅛	37½	38¾	+1⅛
Bridgeport Br ¾ag	2	10	10	10	+ ¼
Briggs Mfg(2)	8	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+ ½
Bristol-My 1.40g	1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	+ ⅛
Brunswick-B ¾ag	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Budd Wheel (¼ag)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Bullard Co 1½g	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
Burling Mill 1.10g	1	28	28	28	
Burr Add Mach .60	7	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
Bush Termin 1.20g	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
Butler Bros (.45g)	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ¼
Butler Bros pf 1½	2	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
Byers AM pf 7	† 30	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	— ⅜
Byron Jackson ¾ag	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
Callahan Zinc Lead	2	1	1	1	— ⅛
Calumet&Hec .65g	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
Campbell Wy (¼ag)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Can Dry G Ale .60	2	22¼	22	22	
Canadian Pacific	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Cannon Mills (2)	1	43¾	43¼	43¾	+ ¼
Caterpil Tractor 2	2	47¼	47	47	
Celanese Corp (1g)	3	37¼	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
Celotex Corp (1½)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1	† 210	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Cent V Sug 2½e	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	2	16½	16½	16½	
Certain-teed Prod	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	† 22	58¾	58	58	— ½
Champ P&F pf6	† 10	107	107	107	+ ¼
Ches & Ohio (3)	36	47½	47	47½	+1
Chi & E III	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Chi&E I A 1.50g	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Chi Grt W pf 2½k	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
Chi Mail Order .60	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Childs Co	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Chrysler Cp 2¼g	5	81	80¾	81	— ¼
City Invest	† 80	45	44	45	+2
City Stores	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
City&F pf 6½	† 20	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
C CC&SL pf 10	† 10	136	136	136	+6
Clev E I pf 4½	† 40	114¾	114	114	+ ½
Clev Grap Br (1g)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ¼
Climax Mol 1.20a	18	40⅜	40	40⅜	+ ¾
Colgate-Palm-P ½	2	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
Cluett Peab 1½g	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik	3	26½	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
Col & So 1pf	† 200	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
Col & Sou 2pf	† 40	12¼	12	12	
Columb Br A .90g	1	22¼	22¼	22¾	— ⅛
Columb Br B .90g	2g	21¾	21½	21¾	
Colum G & E	18	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	1	74¼	74¼	74¾	+ ¼
Col G&E1 5pf 5	† 10	69	69	69	+ ½
Comi Credit (3)	4	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅛
Comi Invest Tr (3)	5	42	41½	41½	— ½
Comi Solvents .30g	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
Com'wlth & South	19	1¼	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Cmwlth Ed 1.05g	2	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	
Conde Nast (½ag)	1	9	9	9	
Congoleum-Nairn	1	23¼	22¾	23¼	
Cons Copperm .10g	8	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	6	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	2	107¾	107¾	107¾	— ⅛
Cons Flim pf ¾ak	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Cons Laundries	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Consol Vultee (1g)	3	13¾	13½	13¾	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	6	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Baking ½ag	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Container Corp ¾ag	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
Cont Can (¾ag)	9	35⅝	35¼	35⅜	+ ¼
Cont Motors (.45g)	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Cont Oil Del (1)	2	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	— ¼
Cop'wd S pf 2½e	50	52	52	52	
Corn Exch 2.40	† 20	44½	44½	44½	— ¼
Corn Prod pf 7	† 20	185½	185½	185½	
Cornell-Dub El ¾ag	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
Coty International	1	2	2	2	
Crane Co (1e)	6	20¼	20	20	— ¼
Cream of Wh 1½g	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
Crosley Corp ½ag	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	•1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
Crown Zell pf 5	† 40	98	98	98	+ ¾
Crucible Stl (2a)	3	32	31¾	32	+ ½
Crucible Stl pf (5)	1	76¼	76¼	76¼	
Cuba RR pf	† 80	2¾	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
Cuban-AmSug .40g	10	11⅜	11½	11⅜	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Curtis Pub pf	† 20	78⅛	78	78⅛	+ ⅛
Curt P pf pf 3k	3	41⅝	41½	41⅝	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1a	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Cushm 7%pf 7	† 10	109	109	109	
Davega Stores .30g	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Dawson Chem (1g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	3	39¾	39⅝	39¾	+ ½
Deere & Co pf 1.40	1	34	34	34	
Del & Hudson	2	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ¼
Del Lack & West	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Det Edison .90g	9	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
Diam Match pf1½	7	39½	39⅜	39⅜	— ⅛
Dixie C A 2½	†	1	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
Doehler Die C 1½g	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Dome Mines h1.60	10	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	
Douglas Aircraft 5e	1	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	
du Pont deN 3g	6	146¼	146	146¾	— ¼
Eastern Air L	4	39	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅛
Edis Bros Strs .80	1	18	18	18	
El & Mus Ind .06g	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
El Auto-Lite 1½g	7	38½	37⅞	38½	+ ⅛
Elec Boat (½ag)	15	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	4	73	72¾	73	+ ½
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	4	76	75½	76	
Emp Pub Service	22	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
EmpPS$5½pf5½pf	130	88	88	88	+ ½
Emp PS $6 pf 6	†140	91¾	91½	91½	— ¼
Equit Off Bldg	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Erie RR ct ½ag	8	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
Eureka Vac Cl ⅔g	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
Evans Products	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ¼
Fajardo Sugar (2)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
Fed Lt&Tract 1g	3	16¾	16	16¼	
Fed Motor Tr .30g	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Fed D S pf 4¼	† 40	95⅜	94½	95⅛	+ ⅜
Ferro Enam ¼ag	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Fid P Fire 1.1.60a	1	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	+ ⅛
Firest T&R 1¼ag	3	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
First Nat Strs 2½	1	38	38	38	+ ½
Flintkote (.65g)	1	21	21	21	
Flintkote pf4½	† 10	105¾	105¾	105¾	— ⅛
Florence Stv 1½g	1	34	34	34	+ ¼
Florsh Sh A 1½g	1	26	26	26	
Follansbee Stl	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf	† 40	45	45	45	— ¼
Food Mach (1.40g)	1	47½	47½	47½	— ½
Francisco Sugar	1	11½	11½	11½	
Freeport Sulph (2)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
Fruehauf Trla 1.40	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
Fruehauf pf (5)	†110	108	108	108	
Gair (Robert) ¼ae	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Gamewell 1½ag	† 40	25¼	24¾	25¼	+1⅛
Gar Wood Ind .35g	9	5⅛	5	5	
Gen Am Trans 1g	3	43¼	42½	43	— ¼
Gen Baking .45g	5	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Gen Cable	1	⅛	5⅛	⅛	— ⅛
Gen Elec (1.40)	15	38	37¾	37¾	
Gen Foods 1.20g	3	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅛
Gen Fds pf4½	† 10	117	117	117	
Gen G & El A	7	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
Gen G&El cv pf	† 20	107½	107½	107½	+1½
Gen Motors 1½g	28	2	1⅞	1¾	— ¼
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	128⅜	128⅜	128⅝	— ⅜
Gen Out Advert	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq (¾ag)	2	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¾ag	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
Gen Real&Util	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen Shoe ¾ag	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Gillette Saf R ¼ag	4	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Gen Time Inst	2	20	20	20⅛	+ ¼
Gimbel Bros .30g	12	13	13	13	
Glidden cv pf 2¼	1	46	46	46	+ ⅝
Gobel (Adolf)	3	1	1	1	
Gold&Stock T 6	† 30	81½	80	80	—3¼
Goodrich B F 1g	9	43	42¾	43	+ ⅛
Goodrich pf (5)	1	99½	99½	99½	— ½
Goodyear Tire 1½g	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	
Goth Hosiery (¾ae)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
Graham-Paige Mot	14	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
Grant (WT) 1.40	2	34	33¾	34	+ ¼
Gt Nor Ry of 1g	8	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	1	25	25	25	
Green (H L) (2a)	6	48⅜	47¾	48⅛	Sep 10
Greyhound Corp (1)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	2	12½	12½	12½	
Guantan Sugar	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	† 30	133	133	133	+1
Gulf Mob & Ohio	11	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
Gulf Mob&Ohio pf	5	39⅝	38¾	39¼	
Gulf Oil 1	1	49	49	49	
Hat Cp Am A ¼ag	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Sep 10
Hayes Mfg	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Hazel-AtlasGl 5	† 60	103	102	103	+1
Helme pf (7)	† 20	163	163	163	
Holland Furn (2)	•1	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
Holly Sugar (1)	3	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Homestake Mining	10	41¾	41⅜	41½	
Houd-Hersh B ½20	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Household pf 5	† 10	112	112	112	+1¼
Houston Oil	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	2	24	23½	23½	— ⅛
Hudson Motor .10g	1	9⅞	29⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	1	1½	1½	1½	
Illinois Central	1	12	12	12	
Inger-Rand 4½g	1	92	92	92	— ¼
Inland Steel (3g)	1	75	75	75	+1½
Interchem Cp 1.60	1	34½	34½	34½	
Int Hydro-Elec A	1	2¼	2	2	
Inspirat C Cop ¾ag	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Intrch Cp pf 6	† 50	113	113	113	
Interlake Iron ½e	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
Intercon Rubber 1e	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Int Harvester (2)	3	68¾	68¾	68¾	+ ¼
Int Harv pf (7)	† 40	174	173¾	174	
Int Mining	2	5½	5½	5½	
Int Nick Can (2)	10	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	+ ⅛
Int Paper	8	11⅜	11½	11½	+ ⅛
Int Pap pf (5)	9	62½	2⅛	62½	+1
Int Tel & Tel	19	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Int T & I for ct	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Interst Dept S 1	4	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
Int Dept S pr 7	† 60	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ ¾
Island C C pf 6	† 10	141	141	141	
Johns-Manv 1½g	•9	85¼	85	85	+ ¼
Jones&L St pf B 5	1	68½	68½	68½	—1½
Jones & L Stl (2)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
Kalam St&F (.60)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Kan City South	1	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Kan City Sou pf 2e	1	22½	22½	22½	
Kaufmann D .35g	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
Kaufmann pf 5	† 20	101⅞	101½	101½	+ ½
Kayser (J) ¼ag	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Kelsey-Hay A 1½	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
Kendall Co pf 6a	† 20	112	112	112	+1
Kennecott C 1¾ag	26	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	
Kinney5Spf4½pf	† 92	56	55⅜	56	+ ½
Kresge (SS) ¾ag	7	23¾	23¼	23½	+ ¼
Kress (SH) (1.60)	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
Kroger Grocery (2)	3	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	
Laclede Gas pf	† 20	64	64	64	
Lambert Co (1½)	2	25	25	25	+ ¼
Lehigh Val Coal	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal pf	2	16	15¾	16	
Lehman Corp 1a	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
Lerner Stores (2)	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅛
Lib-O-F Glass ¾ag	6	40¾	40¼	40⅝	+ ⅛
Lily Tulip 1¼g	1	27¾	27¼	27¼	+1⅛
Libby McN&L .45g	13	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
Liggett&Mb B (3)	5	70¼	69½	70	
Liquid Carbonic 1a	5	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
Lockheed Airc (1g)	54	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	+ ¼
Lorw's Inc 2a	1	60	60	60	
Lone Star Cem (3)	• 1	47½	47½	47½	— ½
Loose-Wil Biscuit	1	27½	7½	7½	— ¼
Lorillard (P) ¾ag	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
Macy (R H) (2)	4	29	29	29	— ¼
Mack Trucks (1g)	4	33¼	33	33¼	
Magma Copper (1g)	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Manati Sugar	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Marine Mid (.16g)	7	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
MarktStRy pr pf	† 1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Marshall Field .80	1	16½	16½	16½	
Martin (GL) 1¼ag	5	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
Martin-Parry	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
May Dept Strs (3)	3	59½	58½	59½	+2¾
Maytag Co	3	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
McIntyre P %2.22a	2	48⅛	48	48	
Mead Corp pf 6	† 10	85	85	85	+ ½
Melville Shoe (2)	1	32	32	32	
Mercel Co (¼ae)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Miami Copper ¼ag	3	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
Merch & M Tr 1g	1	25	25	25	
Mid-Cont Pet .40g	4	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	
Minn-Moline	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Mo-Kan-Texas	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	2	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
Monsanto Chem (2)	2	86	85¾	86	
Montgom Ward (2)	8	49⅜	49	49¼	+ ¼
Morris & Essex	† 80	20¾	20½	20½	— ⅛
Motor Products ½ag	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
Mullins Mfg B	1	5	5	5	
Murphy pf 4¾	† 10	114	114	114	— ¼
NashKelvinator½ag	9	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ¼
Nat Acme (1½ag)	3	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
Nat Auto Fib	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Auto F pf .60	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Nat Aviation ¼ag	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Nat Biscuit 1.20	9	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Nat Can	6	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
Nat Cash Reg (1)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
Nat Cylinder G .80	5	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
Nat Dairy Pr .65g	3	20¼	20	20	— ¼
Nat Dept Strs ½g	7	14	13⅞	134	
Nat Distillers (2)	6	32	32	32	+ ¼
Nat Enam&S 1½g	3	28	28	28	+ ¼
Nat Gypsum ¼ag	3	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
Nat Gyps pf4½	†100	87¾	87¾	87¾	+ ⅜
Nat Lead (1½)	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
Nat Lead pfA7	† 20	173½	173½	173½	— ½
Nat Pow & Lt	5	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Nati Steel (3)	1	58	58	58	
Nat Supply	5	12¼	12	12¼	
Nat S5½pf5½pf	90	72¼	71½	72¼	+ ¼
Nat Sup $2 pf 1k	1	25	25	25	
Natomas Company	5	10⅛	10	10	
Neh Corp ¾ag	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Newport Ind .60g	4	17⅛	17	17	
Newp N Ship 1½g	6	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
NY Air Brake 1½g	1	34½	34¼	34½	— ⅛
NY Cent RR 1½g	20	16	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
NY Chi&StL	2	21½	21	21½	+1½
NY Chi&StL pf	21	65¼	63⅜	65⅜	+

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Employment Shows Decrease Of 400,000 During Month

WASHINGTON (AP) — Employment fell by 400,000 persons between July and August, the Census Bureau reported, and for the first time since Pearl Harbor failed to show an increase over the corresponding month of the previous year.

The number of workers during the second week of August was placed at 53,900,000 compared with 54,300,000 a month previous and 54,000,000 for the same period of 1942.

The number of unemployed, meanwhile, dropped from 2,200,000 in August, 1942, to an even 1,000,000. This was a decrease of 200,000 from July.

The 600,000 decline in the total labor force from July to August, the bureau said, was almost entirely among persons under 20 years of age. The drop, described as seasonal, was attributed to military inductions and withdrawal of young workers from the labor force either to return to school or because the peak summer demand for additional labor had passed.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—The prospect of providing a satisfactory postwar level of employment "is at once agonizing—and hopeful and inspiring," said Paul G. Hoffman, national president of the Committee for Economic Development.

Speaking at a banquet, Mr. Hoffman, President of the Studebaker Corporation, said "It is hopeful because peace, when it comes, will find a huge pent-up need and desire for goods—and many billions of dollars of savings available to permit people to translate their desire into buying demand.

"Industry's problem will be to meet the demand, not to create it. The prospect is inspiring because, as Donald Nelson (WPB chairman) puts it, we are on the edge of a new world, and what a chance we have to make that a better world than ever known to date—the kind of a world that's really worth fighting for."

Mr. Hoffman cautioned, however, that "business must be ready to act quickly and surely when that time comes."

Commodity Prices Decrease Slightly In Wee k of Sept. 4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A decline of more than 6 per cent in average prices for fruits and vegetables brought the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of commodity prices down 0.1 per cent during the week ended September 4.

Weakening markets for potatoes, apples and lemons, together with lower quotations for hogs, and for rye and wool, caused the index for farm products to drop 0.6 per cent during the week.

The sharp decline in prices for fruits and vegetables brought average prices for foods down 0.8 per cent during the week. Prices for most industrial commodities remained steady.

Commodity grps	(1926=100) Sept. 4 1943	Aug. 28 1943	P.C. Changes to Sept. 4 '43 from Aug. 28	Sept. 4 1942
All commod'ties	*102.8	*102.9	—0.1	+ 3.7
Farm products	*123.3	*124.0	—0.6	+15.6
Foods	104.7	105.5	—0.8	+ 3.3
Hides & leather	118.4	118.4	—	0.5
Textile products	97.0	97.0	—	+ 0.3
Fuel & light mtls	81.7	81.8	—0.1	+ 2.6
Metal & products	*103.8	*103.8	—	0.1
Bldg materials	112.2	112.1	+0.1	+ 1.7
Chem & allied	100.2	100.2	—	+ 4.2
Housefurnish'gs	104.2	104.2	—	+0.1
Misc commod	92.4	92.4	—	+ 4.3
Raw materials	*112.3	*112.8	—0.4	+11.0
Semimnfd atcls	92.8	92.8	—	+ 0.1
Manufact prods	*100.0	*100.0	—	+ 0.8
Com other than farm products	*98.4	*98.4	—	+ 0.9
Com other than farm and foods	*97.3	*97.3	—	+ 1.7

*Preliminary

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BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 11
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 11

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 11

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Paul Says War Profits Over $24 Billions

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Randolph Paul, treasury general counsel estimated the three-year wartime and defense era profits of American corporations at $24,200,000,000, after payment of taxes.

He and Commerce Secretary Jesse Jones appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee and jointly opposed revision of the war contracts renegotiation law so as to allow industries specified profits after tax payments, and said the price adjustment statute is not the place to provide industry with reserves for postwar reconversion and peacetime production.

Mr. Paul estimated American corporations still would hold $11,600,000,000 in cash or added investments after paying $12,600,000,000 in dividends on 1941, 1942 and 1943 profits on both government and private business.

He gave these figures during a discussion of industry's postwar "cushion," at the Ways and Means Committee's public hearings on proposals for revision or repeal of the renegotiation law. He described the $24,200,000,000 as a "substantial sum" when compared with pre-war periods but gave no comparative figures.

In reply to a question by Representative Disney (D) of Oklahoma, he estimated that stockholders would pay about $4 000,000,000 taxes on the $12,600,000,000 of dividends they received during the three-year period.

Mr. Paul and Mr. Jones, who also is head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, joined Army and Navy representatives in contentions that price adjustment is necessary to recapture "excessive profits" of contractors who got government business without competitive bidding.

To an inquiry by Representative Knutson (R) of Minnesota, Mr. Jones said taxes should not be considered a part of production costs, and that if contracts were renegotiated on that basis, "the Government, in effect, would be paying the taxes of these industries." Mr. Paul gave a similar view.

Mr. Knutson said, "It looks to me like taxes are just as much an element of cost as material or labor."

More Corporations Report Earnings

NEW YORK (AP) — Corporate earnings reports for the week ended showing profit per common share included:

	1943	1942
Six months ended June 30:		
Borden Co.	$ .87	$ .77*
Hercules Motors	1.91	.91
Homestake Mining	.75	1.14
Richfield Oil	.38	.38
Quarter ended June 30:		
Crown Zellerbach	.52†	.50†
Hecla Mining	.38	.41
Pet Milk	1.07	.79
Year ended June 30:		
National Power & Light	.97	.64
Vick Chemical	3.38	3.35
Nine months ended July 31:		
Dresser Mfg.	6.79	3.04
Year ended Dec. 31:		
Newport News Ship.	8.34	6.11

*On shares outstanding at close of periods. †For quarter ended July 31.

Heavy Borrowing Unavoidable In Financing an All-Out War

This is the second article in a series that tells the story of the financing of the war and describes the Third War Loan bonds. It is contributed by one of the group of working press writers loaned to the Treasury by leading newspapers for the Third War Loan.

By Harold Fleming

Financial Writer of The Christian Science Monitor Written for the U. S. Treasury Third War Loan.

Heavy borrowing cannot be avoided in the financing of an all-out war. About two thirds of the current cost of America's part in World War II has had to be raised by borrowing.

It has been pointed out that certain of our Allies have raised a larger proportion of their war outlays from taxes and a smaller proportion by borrowing.

The President and the Treasury have been asking Congress for further tax revenues on top of the present high rates, and it is expected that Congress will undertake a new tax bill in the near future.

There are, however, several reasons why war expenditures increase faster than tax revenues, and why the proportion of borrowing to war costs has (temporarily, at least) risen in the United States to a level higher than in certain other countries, despite staggering increases in tax rates in recent years.

The actual borrowing needs of the United States in the last few years for budget expenditures and Government corporations have been as follows, in billions of dollars:

Fiscal year	Expenditures War	Total	Tax Revenues	Deficit
1939	1.2	9.0	5.2	3.9
1940	1.7	9.3	5.4	3.9
1941	6.7	13.8	7.6	.62
1942	28.3	34.2	12.8	21.4
1943	75.0	79.7	22.3	57.4
1944 (est)	100.0	105.9	38.7	67.9

The table shows the enormous speed with which war expenditures have risen, and the slower rate at which tax revenues have gone up.

Hard to Raise Taxes

There are two major reasons why taxes have lagged behind war expenditures, leaving a larger and larger deficit to be covered by borrowing.

In the first place it is difficult both psychologically and administratively to raise tax rates sharply.

The psychological difficulty lies in the fact that the tax-paying public only slowly gets used to higher taxes. A large part of the tax revenues must necessarily come from personal income taxes. British taxpayers were already accustomed when the war broke out to tax rates capturing 20 or 30 per cent of the average man's income. Americans were not.

The administrative difficulty lies in the problem of fashioning new tax schedules which will not cause hardship or destroy enterprise. As the rates rise, possible inequities become larger and require more discussion. The machinery of Congressional consideration and the need for public discussion of taxes take much time. The United States was in World War I for six months before a new tax law was passed, and in World War II nine months.

Meantime war expenditures do not wait. In the growing emergency the money had to be appropriated, contracts made, and the guns and planes built even though Congress and the American public were still debating where and how to raise tax money to pay for them.

Another reason war expenditures outdistanced taxes lay in the very large surplus of industrial capacity in the United States just before the war—considerably larger than in most other countries. All-out war required that this capacity be swiftly turned to making war goods. As a result war production and outlays rose faster proportionately in the United States than in other countries as America became the arsenal of democracy. Today half the productive capacity of the country is devoted to the war.

The financing of peace-time deficits by the Treasury was largely a matter of going into the country's "money markets" and raising the money by the normal process of selling bonds to large investors and institutions with spare cash.

But as the government's cash needs grew ever larger, it became no longer possible to rely on such sources. They were not enough, even though practically all corporate and other non-government borrowing and sale of bonds tapered off, leaving the market to the U. S. Treasury.

It therefore became temporarily necessary for the Treasury to turn to the banks of the country for borrowed funds; and during the calendar year 1942 actually almost half of the Treasury's borrowings came from the banks.

Dangerous Policy

For the government to continue to borrow from the banks at this rate, however, is potentially dangerous for everyone concerned—for the Treasury, for the banks, and for the entire American people. This is because such borrowing has inflationary implications. The banks do not have such huge sums of money actually in the till. They produce them by the process of writing new deposit-credits on their books to the Treasury's credit. As the government spends the money, this newly created money is paid out to the public, to produce an artificial increase in the country's buying power which keeps increasing even at the very time when the supply of goods and services tends to go down instead of up. And to enable the banks to make these increases in their deposits, the whole financial system must be artificially expanded and the reserves of the banks artificially increased.

To avoid these problems, and to enable the American people to finance their war themselves in a sounder fashion, the Treasury, therefore, turned early, even before Pearl Harbor, to the sale of War Bonds to the American people.

Swope Says German Industries Must Be Controlled After War

NEW YORK (AP)—Gerard Swope, President of the General Electric Company and one of the nation's leading industrialists, says that to maintain peace after this war "it is imperative that the direction and character of German heavy industries, chemical industry and power developments be controlled by the United Nations."

"If this is done," Mr. Swope wrote in a letter to the New York Times, "Germany cannot initiate war while such control continues."

Mr. Swope said that some other essential factors in maintaining peace were division of the German empire into the original states; forced disruption and wide emigration of the Prussian military caste; exclusion of former Prussian officers, from a lieutenant's rank up, from the army of any German state, and, upon demobilization of the German Army, sending the men to assist in rebuilding the homes and factories of those countries which have suffered most.

August Steel Output Shows Further Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Steel production continued to rise in August over the preceding year and month, and on a weekly basis, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported.

August ingots and castings totaled 7,562,125 net tons against 7,376,017 in July, and 7,227,655 in August, 1942. Weekly production averaged 1,707,026 tons, compared with July's 1,668,782, and 1,631,525 in August last year.

The nearly 200,000 tons increase in August over July fell just short of March, 1943, peak output of 7,670,187 tons. The industry for the month operated at 97.9 per cent of capacity, against July's 95.7 and 95.4 the same month last year.

Japanese Reported Seizing Italian Shanghai Holdings

By the Associated Press

The Berlin radio quoted a Tokyo broadcast as saying that Japanese authorities, after receiving the news of Premier Pietro Badoglio's unconditional surrender, immediately started taking over Italian investments in Shanghai.

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said the action regarding Italian holdings in the Japanese-held city was taken "according to international law."

Crop Prospects Reduced; Corn Outlook Good

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Droughts in several widely scattered sections caused crop prospects to decline about one per cent in August, the Agriculture Department said today in a report which forecast, however, a bumper output of corn and record yields of vegetable oil crops, dry beans, peas, potatoes, rice and grapes.

Conditions prevailing on September indicated, the report said, that total crop production would be seven per cent less than last year but still higher than in any previous season. A prospective record production of meats, dairy and poultry products would, however, give a total food output of nearly five per cent above last year's record, the department stated.

The vital corn crop—the raw material for war-essential meat, dairy and poultry products—showed a marked improvement during August despite unfavorable growing conditions in some sections of the corn belt. The department estimated production at 2,989,267,000 bushels or 111,000,000 bushels more than was forecast a month ago. While smaller than last year's record harvest of 3,175,154,000 bushels, the indicated crop would be the second largest since 1921.

The department emphasized, however, that because much of the corn was planted late, it would need good maturing weather and a late killing frost to prevent a sizeable tonnage of low quality corn.

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NOTE: Men already engaged in essential war industries cannot be considered.

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UPPER APARTMENT—6 rooms with sun parlor, oil heat, garage; available Oct. 1; rent $65; adults only; refs. required; no pets. 19 White St., Arlington. Tel. 5711.

UPPER 6 rooms, hot-water coal heat; garage; adults; $60, 10c fare. Belmont 0468 or Box B-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

ARLINGTON, MASS.—Navy wife, with daughter, 8 mos., wishes to share apart. with another in similar circumstances. Arl. 4460-W.

HAVERFORD, PA. — Suburb Philadelphia, beautifully furnished 6 rooms; couple; Christian Scientists pref.; refs. exchanged; owner away frequently; 3 min. walk R. R. sta.; $90. Box N-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C.—Wanted, business woman with some furniture to share two-room apartment, kitchen and bath off hall; cross-ventilation; view, 14-L, 410 West 24th St. Watkins 9-5631.

APARTMENTS WANTED

N. Y. C.—Quiet gentleman, single, would like to rent small furnished kitchenette apartment in Greenwich Village section; Oct. 1; refs. Box B-34, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago.

WANTED—Furnished or unfurnished 4-room apartment near Harvard, Beacon Hill or Esplanade, by University instructor; family of 3 adults. Box B-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

AVAILABLE Oct. 1—Large living room, bedroom, bath, kitchen; garage; on lake in suburban Boston; good trans.; $75, Natick 2426-W.

BOSTON—Available Nov. or Dec. 1st for 6 or 8 mos., large bedroom, living-dining room, fireplaces, bath, kitchenette, elevator; near Gardens; adults; references. COM. 6013. Box B-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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WEST NEWTON, MASS., 26 Noble St.—5 rooms, tile bath, sun parlor, breakfast room, fireplace, garage. Available Oct. 1st.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Attrac. double, single room; trans. or perm.; refined atmos.; res.; Christian Scientist pref. 96 Gainsboro St., Apt. 4. COM. 3596.

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave.—Lg., attractive double rm.; also single with fireplace; good heat; gentlemen pref.; perm. or transients. Com 7545.

BOSTON, BACK BAY, near Kenmore Station —Comfortable rooms for men in quiet, private home; moderate price. Ken. 2942.

BOSTON, 204 Huntington Ave., Apt. 3—Comfortably furnished rooms, single and double. COM. 4650. MISS PARKS.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—1 double room, and 1 single room in private home; delightful surroundings; near car line. Tel. Ell. 8644.

MIAMI, FLA.—Pleasant S. E. room, 4 windows, twin beds; $12 wk.; meals optional. 3231 N. W. Second St. Tel. 4-8686.

MONTREAL, Que.—Comfortable, large, bright room in private home, with private porch adjoining; breakfast if desired. DE. 8612.

N. Y. C. (Columbia University)—Small single room with bath, well furnished, private home, for gentleman. Phone University 4-0348.

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WASHINGTON, D. C. — UNFURNISHED HOUSE by family of 3 adults and 2 teen-age children; in District or commuting distance suburb by October 1st. OLiver 9094.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

A MAN of exceptional ability wishes to make connection as manager of a high-class hotel. Reply Box S-2, Suite 815, 625 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

CONSTRUCTION executive, age 51, experienced general building, construction, estimating, purchasing, costs, finance, negotiation, familiar government procedure and contracts; project manager three Navy projects—States and Latin America; available immediately. Write Box R-12, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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Versatile, adaptable, diplomatic, proficient in salesmanship, correspondence, bookkeeping, advertising copy, co-ordinating efforts of personnel; 20 years' experience administrative executive high-grade business school; would consider opening anywhere; height 6'1", weight 175 lbs.; married; health excellent. F. E. WOOD, Box 212, Hartsdale, New York.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

BEAUTY OPERATOR, EXPERIENCED, desired by Eden Square Beauty Salon, 38 E. Acacia St., Stockton, California. Ph. 2-6755. Permanent position, salary and commission.

SEAMSTRESSES AND FITTERS to work on ladies' apparel; permanent position. JOSEPHINE B. SMITH, 16 Vernon St., Springfield, Mass.

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BKKPRS: Near Boston: Gd. oppty	Art
CLERKS: TYPISTS: BILLERS	$30-40

ADVERTISING MAN: Assist in organizing and assume complete charge of firm now forming. Must be thoroughly experienced, well-seasoned radio continuity writer specializing in human interest tie-ins for commercials. Good salary and substantial interest. Christian Scientist preferred. Answer in detail. Write Box G-21, Suite 1850, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Men with some experience in pipe fitting. Box N-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GENTLEMAN wanted over 45 with knowledge of retail men's shoe business, to manage a small high-grade men's shop in Harvard Sq., Cambridge, Mass. Write giving full particulars and references. P. O. Box 619, New Haven, Connecticut.

HALL BOY—Apartment hotel, Cambridge, Mass.; bright, neat, intelligent, willing; must give full time; typing essential. Box B-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUPERINTENDENT for apt. house in Cambridge; easy work; attractive living quarters. Box N-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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BALTIMORE, MARYLAND—TYPIST, experienced, desires typing to be done at home. References. Box No. 8, 401 Title Bldg.

BUSINESS woman seeks position as assistant purchasing agent, or secretary to busy executive; office or personnel manager; single, 45 years old, Protestant, good personality, excellent background; now employed; salary $45.00; Boston or vicinity. Box B-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAPABLE, experienced Christian Scientist wishes daily care of children; East Side Manhattan. SA. 2-7390, or write Box A-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

GOVERNESS—Nursery, or 1-2 older children; experienced, reliable; references; Christian Scientists preferred: Manhattan; own room. Write 4 Terrace Dr., Great Neck, L. I. Tel. Great Neck 2198.

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6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 State Street, Boston 9, Mass.

SECY-STENOS: Malden, Chelsea, Waltham, Quincy	$30-35
STENOS: All around exp., several	to $30
STENO-ASST. BKKPRS: Several	to $32
STENO-FIGURERS: Some exp.	to $26
BEGINNER STENOS: Several	$20
DICTAPHONE OPER: Little exp.	$23
STENO-BKKPRS: Gd. opptie	$25-30
BKKPRS: Camb., Som'l., Chast'n & City	to $40
ASST. BKKPRS: Several; exp.	to $30
FIGURER-TYPISTS: Beg. & exp.	to $26
STATISTICAL TYPIST: Rapid	$27.50
TYPIST-CLERKS: Several: beg. & exp.	$18-24
PAYROLL CLERK-TYPIST; Exp., S. Bos.	$30+
COMPT.-TYPISTS: Exp. & beg.	to $25
E. F. BKKPR: Experienced	$30
BURR. BKKPG. MACH. OPER: Exp.	$25-30
SWBD.-TYPISTS: Several; exp.	$20-26.50
FILE & MAIL CLERKS: MESSENGERS:	$20
DEPT. MGRS. & ASSISTANT BUYERS:	Arr
SALES: All kinds; exc. opptty.	Arr
DRIVER-SALES: Coupe; local	$30
CHEMISTS & LAB. ASSTS: Several	$36
DRAFTSWOMEN & TRAINEES:	$25-30
KNITTING INSTRUCTRESS: Malden	$25-30
RECEPTIONIST: Photo studio	$20-25
MESSENGERS & ERRAND GIRLS:	$18-20
ELEVATOR OPERS: Sev., exc. opptties	$18-22
CORSET FITTERS-ALTERATIONS:	$25
TEL. SHOPPER: Retail	$25 up
WINDOW DECORATOR: Retail	Arr
CLEANSING SHOP MANAGER:	$22-24
SALES PROMOTION: Exc. opptty	$30 start
STITCHERS: Several	$24 start
GAS ATTENDANTS: Several	$32
CASHIERS: Several	$20-25
STOCK CLERKS: Several	$22
DRILL PRESS TRAINEES:	$28.50
FACTORY BEGINNERS: Several	$26

BALTIMORE, MD. — Nursemaid, white, to care only for baby; room and bath; lovely surroundings, suburban. Call for interview. Reference. Liberty 8389.

EXPERIENCED secretary-stenographer wanted—must be a Christian Scientist. Box B-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED all-around hairdresser, hours 9-5. Mabel's, 8 Winter St., Boston. Han. 5646.

HIGH SCHOOL graduate wanted to teach tennis and other games to girls in exchange for home in the country; instruction in piano or voice and modest salary. Christian Scientist who loves children required. SEA PINES SCHOOL, East Brewster, Mass.

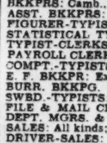
HOUSEWORKER—Sleep in, own room, bath; 2 adults; good pay; no cooking; reliable young white girl wanted, references. Write Box N-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER for 3 adults, general work; good home in Brookline, Mass.; pleasant room; excellent wages. Call Asp. 2957.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

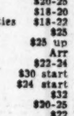
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m. —6-7 p. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



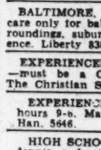
● *The uniformly high quality of our work will please you.*

FAMILY BUDGET LAUNDRY, Inc.
Magnolia Avenue at 22nd Street S.
Phone 3-1133

Quality Paints
Kem-Tone
Wallpaper
Decorative Accessories



SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS VARNISHES LACQUERS ENAMELS
3016 Third Avenue Phone 3-4123



PANDORA
Beauty Shoppe
at Five Points
FRED BLANKENSHIP, MGR.
Phone 3-6963

Southern Dairies Sealtest
ICE CREAM and MILK
Southern Dairies
605 Graymont Avenue, North

ALABAMA
BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM
TRUNK FACTORY
Luggage, Ladies' Handbags
Gloves Jewelry
1909 2ND AVE. N.

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Phone 3-5164

MOBILE

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
• SILVERSMITHS
• SINCE 1878

MONTGOMERY

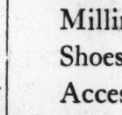
For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Dial 4409; hours: 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ready to Wear
Millinery
Shoes
Accessories

John danzicer, inc.
"Foremost Fashions"
106 Dexter Ave. Phone 2-2956

FANNIN'S
Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Montgomery's Fastest Growing Men's Store
16 Montgomery Street 7221

Sharman Service Station
201 So. Perry Street
•
Sinclair Products
Tire and Battery Service
Family Wash Service



Phone 6616

Maxie D. Pepperman
GENERAL INSURANCE
Dial 3-1085
703 Vandiver Building

Florida

BRADENTON

Montgomery-Roberts Co.
Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
Millinery--Shoes--Hosiery
Dainty Lingerie

CORAL GABLES

Frances Beauty Salon
FRANCES ROOZEN
If your hairdress isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us.
2127 Ponce De Leon Boulevard
Phone 4-1034

FORT LAUDERDALE

BOOKS—GAMES
VICTROLA RECORDS
RENTAL LIBRARY
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
FRIGIDAIRE
REFRIGERATORS AND RANGES
STECKEL-McFARLANE, Inc.
OPP. CITY HALL—112 S. ANDREWS AVE.

J. D. BRYAN INSURANCE AGENCY
LAUDERDALE ABSTRACT & GUARANTY TITLE COMPANY
Fort Lauderdale, Florida
227 South Andrews Avenue

GENERAL RADIO
Radio Sales—Sound Systems
Guaranteed Repairing
CARL V. SCHWERDT
701 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 131

ORR'S LETTER SERVICE
Mimeographing, Notary Public Stenographic Service
206 Blount Building Phone 165

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SALON
Featuring the
HELENE-CURTIS
COLD PERMANENT WAVES
145 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 1552

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
115 S. W. Second St. Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

FORT MYERS

HOME SUPPLY STORE
Quality Foods Our Motto
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
PROMPT DELIVERY

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA
JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 5-7087 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
BOND-HOWELL LUMBER COMPANY
Building Materials—Hardware
DEVOE PAINTS
600 East 8th Street Phone 5-3488

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
8 STORES
There Is One Near You

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 32445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

CORDELIA'S BOOK and CARD SHOP
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Headquarters for
Books and Personalized Stationery
44 S. E. First Street Phone 3-1849

SHEPHERD STORAGE CO.
LONG DISTANCE
MOVING & STORAGE
Expert Packing and Crating
600 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 3-8510

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

Shop SEARS-MIAMI *First*
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE.
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Phone 5626
How-Ann Dairy
Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

SARASOTA

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

Luncheonette Candies
Badger's
At Five Points
Visit Our Cosmetic Bar
Stationery Beach Supplies

ST. PETERSBURG

PASTEURIZED
Poinsettia
DAIRY PRODUCTS

Lowe Brothers
PAINTS & VARNISHES
1206 Fifth Ave. N. Phone 8622

DIAMOND SOLITAIRES
WEDDING RINGS AND MILITARY JEWELRY
Finest American Watches. Expert Repairing
KANISS JEWELRY CO.
11 Florida Arcade Estab. 1925

MYRICK'S
INTERIOR DECORATORS
243 Central Avenue
Phone 5365

MOVERS
Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co.
Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Pinellas Printing & Stationery Co., Inc.
265 Central Avenue Phone 4104
Next door to the Christian Science Reading Room

FLORIDA
ST. PETERSBURG (Continued)

Palm Hat Works
"Hatters that Satisfy"
26 SIXTH STREET, NORTH

TAMPA

Meet and Eat at
The Ritz-Clif Cafeteria
IN THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 Zack Street
Owned by Rit and Clif Chambers

SAVE AT Sears In Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

bette's beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H 25-011

Florida's Fabric Center
ESSRIG'S EXCLUSIFABRICS
808 FRANKLIN STREET

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS., Inc.

TERRACE GIFT & Flower Shop
Hotel Tampa Terrace
Ph. 3022

WEST PALM BEACH

INSURANCE
INSURANCE ENGINEERING
B. D. COLE INC.
CONSTANT SERVICE
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone CH 3619 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

HUBBARD PRINTING CO.
Good Printing
146 Marietta Street Wa. 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

Pest Control
We definitely eliminate
Any pest—home or business
Call
FRED A. YORK
Walnut 8343 27 Peachtree Arcade
Distributor for Rose Exterminator Co.

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fall and Winter Fashions
COATS SUITS
FUR COATS COSTUMES
FUR SCARFS DRESSES
ACCESSORIES
R. T. STEVENS
219 CHERRY STREET PHONE 3080

GEORGIA
MACON (Continued)

For Complete Service
BOB STEVENS
Service Station and Garage
Cor Second and Walnut Phone 6678

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY — DRY CLEANING
DYEING

the Union
Macon's Style Center

Jon Kleel
One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses and Boys

NORTH CAROLINA
CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SYNTHONE CLEANER
Our service not the Cheapest but the most Economical
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
IIII
can always be found at
Louies
IIII
DAY, DINNER AND EVENING WEAR
MILLINERY A SPECIALITY
IIII

LOUIE et CIE
26 ADDERLEY ST., CAPE TOWN
(Opp. Visitors' Bureau)

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats Afternoon and Evening Gowns and dainty Underwear, go to
LÉDOR
98 Adderley Street

DURBAN

GREENACRE'S
Harveybreenacre & Co. Ltd.
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof
WEST STREET DURBAN

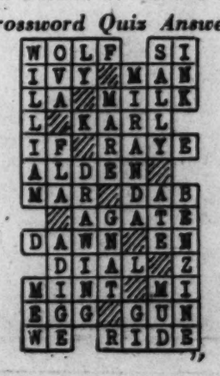
FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
We specialize in: Battery Charging, Car Electrical, Refrigerator and Stove Repairs. We buy and sell second-hand refrigerators and stoves. All Second-Hand Machines fully guaranteed.
39, Gale St. (Bet. MOORE & BEREA Rds.) Phone 22487

For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of
INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
Club Arcade Durban

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376, West St. Phone 23289

MRS. M. BOLT
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
Most Up-to-date Methods.
Try Our New
Machineless Permanent Waving
No Wires—No Worry
At O. K. Bazaars, 385, West St. Ph. 23479

Crossword Quiz Answers



Union of South Africa

Watches—Jewellery—Gifts
for every occasion
DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS
SMITH'S ELECTRIC CLOCKS
LOVELL S. ROBERTSON
9 Castle Arcade Phone 25484

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

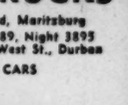
THE MODERN STORE

Speed Lifts High — Gay Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout
Cleghorns
P.O. Box ELOFF and KERK STS. Phone No. 9026 JOHANNESBURG 22-0311

Our policy in six words
Dependable Goods . Utmost Values
Friendly Service
John Orr & Co

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers



WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings, 115 Fox Street
Phone 33-7855

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Est. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St., Johannesburg.

Figaro LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and G. Van Dixseen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

PIETERMARITZBURG

Hooper Motors Pty. Ltd.
Sales on Service
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
G. M. C. TRUCKS
195 Commercial Road, Maritzburg
Phone: Day Service 4189, Night 3895
Head Office: 179-181 West St., Durban
GOOD USED CARS

P.S. Fully equipped workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert mechanics.

PETROL • OILS
ALL MOTOR SUPPLIES

H. V. MARSH Ltd.
For Your Requirements in
Building Materials
P. O. Box 253 Phone 3236-3237
183, Pietermaritz Street

DRESS HARPER'S WAY
HARPER'S
THE MAN'S SHOP
279, Church St. Phone 3158

WATSON'S GARAGE
(Proprietor G. D. Watson)
Genuine Workmanship, Accessories, Petrol, Oils, etc.
27, Commercial Road Phone 2310

Thos. Barlow & Sons, S.A. Ltd.
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
Agents for
Moffat's Electrical Ranges
190 Church Street Phone 3288

For Pre-eminent Provisions Popularly Priced
HOWARD, WHITE & CO.
"The Home of Good Things to Eat"
157-159, Church St. Phone 2995
and
Scottsville Phone 2773

SEE NEXT PAGE

Union of South Africa
(Continued)

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store

BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
298 Church Street, Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
10, Van Wyk Street, Roodepoort
Where quality goods cost less

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

McEWANS, Ltd.
High Class Grocers
41 George Street, Parramatta
Also at Hurstville and Gladesville
Green Coupons Given
Phone N. W. 9729

SYDNEY

Service For Quality
Printing
Bookbinding & Stationery
consult
A. E. Richards
17a Pitt St., Sydney
Special attention given to Christian Science Church requirements
Telephone: B 4661

The Toby Tavern
For Quality and Service
Private Functions Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523
Morning Coffee Luncheon
Tea and Dinner

Shirley Shoe Co., Pty., Ltd.
Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd.
Sydney's Leading Shoe Retailers
Head Office, Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

VAUCLUSE
SYDNEY'S LOVELIEST SUBURB
Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Reaches
HOMES for SALE or RENT
Frank Eise
Member of the Real Estate Institute N. S. W.
68 N. S. H. RD., VAUCLUSE FU 9676

DAINTY CAKES
by
ELLIS GULLIVER
100 Belmore Rd. Randwick (FX 3485)
156 N. S. H. Rd. Edgecliffe (FM 5351)

Hillcrest Laundry, Ltd.
RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service. Personal and Household. Specialist in Dress Shirts
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F 1502

PRICE'S RADIO SERVICE
D. G. McINTYRE
5 and 6 ANGEL PLACE, SYDNEY
Radio Model Railways
Kit for Model Aircraft

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
280 George St., opp. Margaret St.
Sydney

Watch Repairs
Bring your repairs direct to the workshop
C. F. NORTON
(Late of Hardy Bros.)
8 HUNTER STREET, First Floor
B 1280 Entrance to Wynyard Station

MISS W. M. FRYER
General Drapery
Ladies' Underwear and Baby Wear
Phone XU-1547
302 Sydney Road, Balgowlah

SYDNEY—Chatswood

Jeannette
(THE MISSES PRIMROSE)
FOR FLOWERS
452 VICTORIA AVE. CHATSWOOD
Phone JA 3428 AFTER HOURS JA 1878

A. J. BENJAMIN PTY. LTD.
Modern Department Store
Chatswood
PHONE JA 2801
37 Years of Honest Trading

S. F. LEAN
CHOICE POULTRY AND PROVISIONS
471 Victoria Ave., Chatswood
TEL. JA 5163

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

Rallings & Rallings
Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers
578 Stanley St. Sth.
Brisbane, Australia Phone J-2366

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

Telephones Central 1310 (2 lines)
SCRYMGOUR & SONS
Printers and Stationers
115 King William Street, Adelaide

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETONS
Speciality
CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 28 years

Syd. FL. 5171 Adelaide F3796 Melb. F9084

LOTTIE MARTIN
(WILMAR)
EXPERT CORSETIER
Fitting for every type of figure
DAINTY LINGERIE
294 Little Collins St. Phone Cent. 5218
Opposite AUSTRALIA ARCADE

Betty Lee
MRS. BANNISTER
Realistic and Eugene Permanent Waving. Ring for appointment. MX. 4813
2nd Floor, HOWIE COURT
234 COLLINS STREET

V. Boldner
Watchmaker *Jeweler*
RINGS REMODELED
Crystal Ware Electroplate
Old Gold Bought
MU 3671 or LF 2933
McEwan House, 343 Lt. Collins Street

Phone F. 5954
LINDSAY'S
FLORIST
(LILY RONALDS)
now taken over by
E. M. TEATHER
Flinders Way, 238 Flinders Lane

AUSTRAL TOWEL SERVICE
OFFICES SUPPLIED
386 Flinders Lane
VERA VERE MU 3008

Plant Quality Flower Seeds NOW
For WINTER and SPRING FLOWERING
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE PTY LTD
73 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE C1

RAINERS BEDDING
Pty. Ltd. Phone F-4258
Specialists in Spring-Filled Mattresses
All types of Bedding Renovations
49 SMITH STREET PHONE J1354
FITZROY

The Wentworth CAFE
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Open till Midnight Sundays till 9:30
293 COLLINS ST., C 1
Opposite Town Hall
Tels. F 5969—F 5541

MISS EDITH TAPNER
TYPING
DUPLICATING
MAILING LISTS
Expertly and Promptly Executed
20 QUEEN STREET MU. 1248

MABEL CLAY PTY. LTD.
Clayknit Tailored Knitwear To Measure
THREE STORES
558 Burke Road, Camberwell
50 Puckle Street, Moonee Ponds
517 Dean Street, Albury, N.S.W.
CENT. 4896 MISS N. GALE

Little Folks
The Exclusive Children's Shop
9 CENTRE COURT Through Centreway

S. F. DICKINS PTY. LTD.
THE MODERN GROCERS
— BRANCHES AT —
CAMBERWELL GLENFERRIE
MALVERN ST. KILDA WINDSOR
BRUNSWICK COLLINGWOOD
NORTH MELBOURNE FOOTSCRAY
ALSO BRANCHES IN
GEELONG, BALLARAT, OAKLEIGH and RICHMOND

MELBOURNE-Camberwell

CHINA TOOLS PAINTS
CRYSTAL CUTLERY
BRIANT'S
Telephone WF 2700
612 Burke Road, Camberwell

MELBOURNE
South Yarra

MELBOURNE, South Yarra
Phone Windsor 661
TERRY'S
LUNCHEON DINNER
133 DOMAIN ROAD
Rose S. Taylor Corner Millswyn Street

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wearing Apparel for Men, Women and Children
FURNISHINGS
HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS
FOOTWEAR
TEA ROOMS
"FOR QUALITY GOODS AT LOWER PRICES"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Road, Auckland
George Court & Sons Ltd.

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in All Men's Wear Tailoring
Overcoats Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

Andrews & Clark
FURNISHING SPECIALISTS
Queen St Auckland,
Furniture Manufacturers
Telephones 44-856, 40-282

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

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"But my letter said 'Don't bring clothes, be ready for immediate induction.'"

Alexander Originated Awards Of Medals for Heroism in Wars

Alexander the Great, the general who ran out of worlds to conquer at the ripe old age of thirty-three, was something of a pioneer. He began the custom of awarding medals for heroism on the battlefield more than 2,000 years before the start of the present world madness.

The historian Josephus tells us about the origin of military awards in "The Antiquities of the Jews." He relates how Jonathan, the high priest, shared in some of Alexander's wars of aggression by successfully leading the Jews in battle.

Alexander was at least grateful enough to send a golden button to his friend as an honorary reward for his front-line services. A few years later he sent Jonathan a second button for similar service in behalf of the leader of the Greeks.

Other warlike peoples liked the idea of handing out military medals, copied it and thus perpetuated medals for valor and campaign badges throughout the subsequent centuries of strife. The Greeks even went a step further and substituted the use of medals for the laurel wreaths once given their champion athletes in the ancient Olympian games.

Thus, across the span of more than 2,000 years, is there historic precedence for the medals now being earned by American youngsters on the land, the sea and in the skies of this global war.

Brevities

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: Then there is the woman who says she enjoys doing her own house work. We are unable to secure a maid, too.

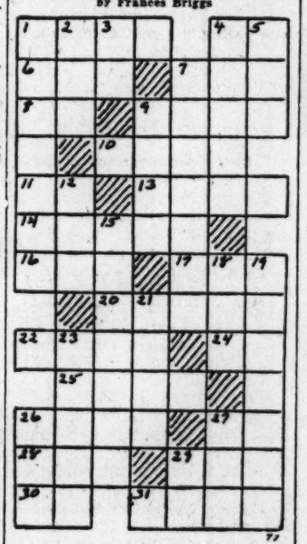
Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: The restaurant situation must be even worse in Chicago. There, they're advertising: Waitresses Wanted, Please.

Boston Herald: Women, says a political commentator, will have a lot to say in the next election, but, after all, who is better qualified?

Milwaukee Journal: A Detroiter reports that a lot of shirts just back from the laundry are now out of style.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What creature impersonated child's grandmother in certain nursery tale?
4—Canton, China, is in delta of what river?
6—What plant clings to walls by means of small suction cups on its tendrils?
7—Who is mentioned by Burns as having "heaven-erected face"?
8—Musical note.
9—Cheese is made from what?
10—What was first name of Czerny, Austrian composer?
11—What word is beginning of many lines in Kipling poem of same name?
13—What actress accentuates size of her mouth in comedies?
14—According to Longfellow, who was youngest of men who came in "Mayflower"?
16—To deface.
17—What is any of several species of flounder?
20—What is birthstone of those born under sign of Gemini?
22—What "comes up like thunder" in Kipling's poem?
24—Half an em is what?
25—What is graduated face of a timepiece?
26—Place where money is coined is what?
27—Musical note.
28—What is one of Hebrides Islands?
29—Little man of certain Mother Goose rhyme had a little what?
30—Title of a book by an aviator.
31—Would you wear, play, or ride (in) a minibus?

Down

1—What was name of English king who was termed "the Conqueror"?
2—Plural of "ovum" is what?
3—What suffix forms adverbs from adjectives?
4—What is first name of faithless Miss Brown in Hood's poem?
5—Writing fluid.
7—Who is Prospero's daughter in "The Tempest"?
9—Female of an equine quadruped is what?
12—Fort Lauderdale is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
15—Person using a T square would probably be engaged in doing what?
18—Consumed.
19—What inflammable liquid is used in cleaning, dyeing, and painting?
21—Small insect.
23—What is an Italian river flowing into Gulf of Venice?
26—What is the common European gull?
27—Soft, wet earth is what?
29—Gill (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

The Little Things

Los Angeles

It's the little kindnesses that make our every-day life more pleasant.

This incident happened to a member of the armed forces recently. While visiting in East St. Louis he left his wallet in a service station. When the gas station attendant looked to see who the owner was and noticed no money, he put a dollar in the wallet so the soldier would not be penniless.

Fortunately, the soldier realized his loss and returned to the station before leaving for camp. He had placed his bills behind a picture for safe keeping, and when he noticed a short while later that an extra dollar had been enclosed he immediately wrote a note of appreciation, in which was enclosed a dollar bill!

Did You Know That—

A group of deaf-mutes employed in one aircraft plant are called "handicapables" by fellow workers because of their efficiency?

Wells as much as 1,800 feet in depth have been drilled by the Army to get good water on some of the Pacific islands?

An American airline company has already filed an application with the U. S. Civil Aeronautics Board to operate a line from Seattle to Tokyo via Alaska and the Aleutians?

Quotation

We should do our utmost to encourage the Beautiful, for the Useful encourages itself.—GOETHE

Wide World

In Picturesque Wales

The famous scenic beauty of Wales is in evidence in this photograph of one of the small isolated farmsteads that dot the countryside. The hilly nature of the land makes sheep farming the only practical source of income.

In Lighter Vein

How to Drive a Nail

From the technical manual of the engineer corps (TM 5-226), these instructions:

"Chapter 3, Tools; Section III, Driving:

"(1) To drive a nail

a. Hold the nail in place with the thumb and first two fingers of one hand.

b. Grasp hammer handle.

c. Tap the head of the nail lightly to start it into the wood and remove the guiding hand.

d. Drive the nail." — Baltimore Sun.

Another Angle

Small Boy: "Can I interest you in a magazine subscription, Mrs. Jones?"

Mrs. Jones (crisply): "No; I suppose you're working your way through college?"

Small Boy: "No, ma'am; I'm helping Mom through welding school."

Three Guesses

Take two words that start with E. Turn them back to front and see An English school become a sound. A "chief" spell "frost," when turned around.

(Answer Appears Below)

Answer: Eton—note: emir—rime.

NEWS ITEM— ALBANY, CALIF.—U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE HAS PRODUCED THREAD FROM THE WHITE OF EGGS.
WE'RE OUT OF EGGS BUT I CAN GIVE YOU SOMETHING JUST AS GOOD
CANNING HINTS
WITH SALT & PEPPER IT'S RATHER TASTY
WE HAVEN'T A THING IN THE HOUSE BUT I CAN SCRAMBLE YOUR PATCHED UP SWEATER
REMEMBER, NOW YOU GIRLS ARE IN THE NOTIONS BUSINESS
YOKEL POULTRY FARM
THREAD EGGS FOR SALE

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Caught*

By Le Pelley

HOLD THE LIGHT STILL — DON'T SHAKE IT !!
I'm NOT SHAKING IT PURPOSELY !
WHAT WAS THAT ?? FOOTSTEPS ??
MAYBE IT'S AN ECHO FROM MY KNEES....
WHO'S THERE ?
OH-OH
IT'S THE MAN THAT OWNS THE CHICKEN HOUSE
WHY ARE YOU TRYING TO BREAK INTO MY CHICKEN HOUSE ?
WE CAN EXPLAIN EVERYTHING..
-WE HOPE

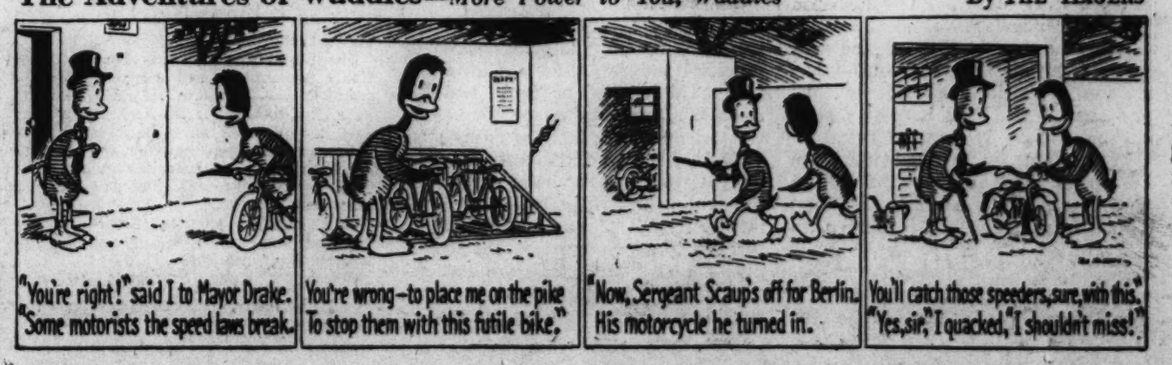
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It's a Deal*

By Rodgers

Today Uncle George and the boys settled up for their summer's work-
But just as Uncle George was going to give them their money the Boss had an idea-
"How about paying us off in vegetables?" he asked. "We can take them in town with us, sell them and make that much extra money for our War Stamps!"
It seemed like a good idea and Uncle George agreed—

The Adventures of Waddles—*More Power to You, Waddles*

By The Hagers


"You're right!" said I to Mayor Drake. "Some motorists the speed laws break.
You're wrong—to place me on the pike To stop them with this futile bike,"
"Now, Sergeant Scaup's off for Berlin. His motorcycle he turned in.
You'll catch those speeders, sure, with this." "Yes, sir," I quacked, "I shouldn't miss!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Food: A Job for Congress

As Congress gets back to work again one of its first jobs should be to do something about food. The situation is so snarled in politics, controversial economics, and deficiencies of vision that the United States risks not only inconvenient shortages at home but is also toying with exhausting those reservoirs of good will so painstakingly established in various global theaters by the Hoover relief administrations two decades ago.

What America needs, and what the world needs from America, and needs more acutely than power of words to express, is intelligent food production of unprecedented volume. This production needs to be planned, developed and delivered with the same sort of energy and direction that America has put into its war production. Moreover, like the war production, food production must be integrated with the agricultural potential of other nations.

It can be done; but America has some delusions. It delusively thinks of food in terms of the corner grocery and the domestic dinner table instead of as a munition of war and implement of peace. The dinner table is close at hand, the starving children of Europe seem remote.

A good part of the American people and not a few of its governmental officials have some queer notion that ordinary laws of supply and demand can be set aside with the waft of a hand and that prices can be controlled by promulgation of an order.

It must be clear to anybody giving the matter even cursory attention that the answer to the problem of the American dinner table, the answer to the hundreds of millions of food-deficient Europeans, and the answer to rising prices lie simply in greater production, or, in fact, in sufficient production.

But this is precisely the answer that is not being given; indeed, it is hard to discover what, if any, answer is being given.

In general, the Administration seems to think of food primarily in terms of its cost in relation to wages, so it can fire arithmetic at labor's demands for more money. Congress . . . well, there's the farm bloc, the livestock boys, the high tariff crowd, the anti-subsidy wing, and the letters from the folks at home asking whether they are to be left with corn flakes and fish in these forty-eight sovereign states, or what.

It's a muddle and in the midst of it Food Administrator Marvin Jones comes along with a plan to support prices. Probably it's the best he can concoct with all the political pressures exerted on the food question; but in scope and effectiveness it is reminiscent of the plan the man had for pushing a peanut up Pikes Peak with his nose.

At best, the Jones plan would encourage a 1944 planting about equal to the 1943 crop, which is not being hailed by very many as an example of the super abundant. Add to the present shortages the demand of two or three hundred million nearly starving subjugated peoples and the factual aspects of the situation stand out with stark, if not appalling, clarity.

Plans thus far made are picayune. They fail, moreover, to provide for those quantities of breeding stock and barnyard animals, those tons of fertilizers and thousands of machines that will be needed to put a Nazi-depleted Europe back on its agricultural feet.

Congress needs to focus realistic attention on this problem. And Congress should do this speedily. War production can be started any time, and speeded at will, but food production still requires its seasons.

Voice of Defeat

Recrimination is the voice of defeat. Hitler's speech on the unconditional surrender of Italy to the Allies is chiefly composed of recrimination. Its tone shows plainly that Hitler could not afford to lose his Italian ally. It shows, too, a bad conscience over the relationship between the two countries.

In attempting to deny earlier allegations that Germany was withholding adequate aid from Italy, Hitler resorts to the weak ruse that there were more German than Italian soldiers in Sicily. If there are more German than Italian troops anywhere in Italy, it is because the Italian forces were sent out of Italy, to police the Balkans, some to fight on the Russian front, while sufficient German forces were sent into Italy to assure a control of a people restless under German domination.

Hitler would now have us remember his generosity toward Italy at the outbreak of the war. This is his way of making what he calls the Italian treachery look the more black. He says the Italians were obligated to come into the struggle when England declared war on Germany. But soft-hearted Hitler did not press the obligation; he left it up to the Italians to come in when and if they wanted to. The explanation of his generosity, of course, is that a neutral Italy covered Germany's flank and was a leak through the British blockade.

But Hitler had one friend in Italy. Considering in what high esteem Hitler holds him it is too bad that the Führer's references to the deposed and discredited Mussolini only burden with pompous comedy the pathetic and bathetic end of balcony melodrama. Hitler's words can be small comfort to Mussolini now. And they are of small importance to anyone else. They disclose a leader conscious that Destiny is deserting him—after all that he has done for her, too.

Optimism and Marcus

The Pacific being as Mr. Churchill facetiously remarked "unnecessarily big," it required a few days for the task force that attacked Marcus Island to arrive at a point where they could safely release details of the audacious raid. Admiral Nimitz has now described the affair and we have the almost incredible information that for nine solid hours (with only one 30-minute intermission) American aircraft bombed and strafed the little outpost that is only four hours by air from Tokyo.

Not a single Japanese fighter took to the air to ward off the attackers; no help came from the mainland. What does it mean? It means the American Navy sailed into the center of Japanese sea defense and dared the Nipponese to come out and fight. While thus throwing down the gauntlet the Navy leisurely put out of action, for at least the time being, 80 per cent of the Japanese installations on the island that has, among other things, been used as a steppingstone for reinforcements sent to Wake, Truk and the South Pacific. Significantly, they waited until the last before bombing the Marcus radio that might have called for succor.

The most optimistic view of this—and optimistic views are delicate things in war—is that Japan has drained her home defenses to support war on the vast perimeter. And, General MacArthur's relentless push in New Guinea, and his superior show of strength there, hints the Japanese are past the turning of the tide.

If so, Nippon will not hail with joy the news that the monsoons are passing early in Burma. The Tenth United States Airforce is increasing the tempo of its activity. Lord Mountbatten is drawing fresh cohorts and matériel. The big push may be poised. Keep an eye on the Pacific.

An Allied Obligation

The report that the Germans have taken Rome has an ironic sound at first hearing. For in 1941 the Gestapo took over in Rome and even the Armistice news three days ago carried no assurance that the Italians had recaptured physical control of their capital. But since the news comes as a Berlin boast it may be taken as evidence that the Nazis are having to make that attack "from any other source" which the Badoglio manifesto authorized them to resist.

In that sense this is encouraging news for the Allies. It indicates that the Italians are lining up actively to eject the Germans. Their desire has been plain for some time. Their ability—seeing that much of their military power has been largely destroyed or dispersed in the Balkans—is not so plain. The Algiers radio has been appealing to the people to sabotage German communications and equipment. That is relatively easy to urge by radio, but desperately dangerous and difficult to do in the face of mechanized might. But apparently many Italians are prepared to do it.

General Eisenhower promised them aid in throwing out the Germans. We trust that no effort is being spared to provide that aid quickly and effectively. The landings at Naples and Taranto are good beginnings. But additional help to the Italians is both an obligation and an opportunity. Here in dramatic focus is the basic purpose of the fight against Hitlerism—to free humanity from a fanatic and monstrous tyranny. The race to protect the Italian people from Nazi reprisals will have rewards both in the prevention of cruelty and in military advantages gained.

On the Way Out

Our Readers Say—

Government Stock Piles

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This week end, housewives have again been confronted with what would appear to be an unnecessary shortage. This time the particularly scarce commodity was butter. However, if the commodities in the same category were fully tabulated, they would include many other items such as prunes, raisins, apricots, and the like.

Inquiry as to why these foods are scarce in every instance leads to the same answer. In the case of butter, the Army Quartermaster's Office has purchased, in a single order, for delivery at one time, millions of pounds of butter. The amount which they hold in stock also totals hundreds of millions of pounds.

But the present scarcity has been caused less by the accumulation of a huge reserve than by the insistence on receiving delivery at once, or in a very brief period. Ever since Jesse Jones, as head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, charged with the responsibility for accumulating a stock pile of rubber, was criticized for his failure to do so, every Government agency concerned with buying has stockpiled to the limit.

Now for such a commodity as rubber or tin which is not continuously produced domestically, there might be some justification for this policy. However, with items like butter, which are produced every month, there would seem to be no reason whatever why the armed forces could not accept smaller deliveries throughout the year. By so doing, they would not disrupt the entire civilian supply, and yet would have all they needed—and actually it would be fresher.

Every consumer is asked to buy only what he needs. If he buys in excess of his current requirements, he is criticized as unpatriotic and a hoarder. Yet this is exactly what Government officials do as a consistent rule, with the result that consumers are being unnecessarily curtailed.

It is noteworthy that these consumer shortages are created at a time when the armed forces constitute only about 7 per cent of the population.

HELGE HOLST

Belmont, Mass.

At the Window

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I had just finished reading some of the very rare bits on the Home Forum pages of a couple of Christian Science Monitors when I received a letter from an elderly lady who is summering in a little shack in Absecon, N. J. She has painted such an exquisite word picture of her early morning hour that I think your many readers may enjoy it:

"At the window watching the birds. . . . Two blue jays just now at the swimming pool which is full of small ones! A brown thrasher has proved too much for the blue jays, so they are airing their plumage on the syringa bush. This picture to me is finer than any man-made film. The beautiful red cardinal feeding a young one on a branch of the old pear tree, outside one of the kitchen windows; a pretty downy woodpecker creeping up an old apple tree trunk, persistently digging into every hole, and a titmouse tapping into a sunflower seed on the kitchen sill cafeteria; the little brown song sparrow coming out from under the syringa bush to meet me on the back porch with the expected crumbs—it all means an expression of Life to me, God the protector and preserver of all!"

(MRS.) SYDNEY J. SANFORD

Philadelphia

"It Burns Him Up"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There have been numerous occasions when I have felt impelled to thank you, and congratulate you, for your splendid Editorial Page. But today's "It Burns Him Up" has made me overcome my usual lethargy.

As an advertising copywriter, the nauseating deviousness and sugar-coated poison of the liquor ad you refer to, strikes me as just about tops in its field.

Here's hoping your editorial will be widely reprinted wherever the influence of this disheartening rubbish is felt.

Boston (MRS.) HERBERT N. GARDNER

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

West to the Pacific

From a War Correspondent's Journal—III

June 13-17 (New York to points west)—The Twentieth Century glides out of Grand Central at 5:30 in the afternoon, pulled as far as Harmon by an incongruously unstreamlined electric engine. . . . A private view of the Hudson from Commodore Vanderbilt's right of way is served with dinner. Morning in Chicago. Past slim black chimneys issuing black smoke, where steel is made. Past black slums for black people, where citizens are made. . . . Lake Shore Drive on a double-decker bus. The breezy youngster across the aisle is saying, "Sixteen dollars—just for after school and on Saturday." He is working in a shoe store. Says the junior miss behind him, "No, the prom isn't going to be formal this year, 'count of the war."

Morning in Omaha. Box lunches stacked high on a counter, 50 cents for two sandwiches, a piece of cake, an apple, and a synthetic orange drink. Time for a station breakfast at a counter lunch. Crowds of patient soldiers and mothers with small, wondering children. Trains are full of children these days—four in our Pullman alone.

* * *

Morning in Ogden, Utah. An unforgettable walk through well-ordered streets in sight of the distant snow-covered Wasatch Mountains.

Days of incomparable breadth and richness as a continent passes the train window like a continuous motion picture. . . . "You'll never get into the diner," we had been told. But the waits are never more than 20 minutes. . . . Freight or troop trains seem to roll by on an average of about one every half hour. Most of the Pullmans in which the soldiers ride look as if they had been resurrected from the junk heap. . . .

The verdant farm country gives a feeling of abundance and security so great that crop shortages, rationing, sky-high prices and even war itself seem remote if not impossible. . . . On the second evening, the land rises into sculptural shapes.

Morning in San Francisco. Across the bay in a ferry. The piers of the Oakland Bay bridge rise like skyscrapers. The peninsula of hills emerges handsomely out of the mist and becomes a city.

June 18 (San Francisco)—Credentials haven't arrived from Washington yet. Waiting in San Francisco is no hardship. Time for the Muir Woods, for Fisherman's Wharf. Time for the Top of the Mark. Time for the cable cars which do not, as some suppose, run by cable power but by the vigor with which the motorman rings his warning bell. Time for dinner at Kit Carson's and Omar Khayyam's. "Sure," says our waiter, "Saroyan's a friend of mine."

* * *

June 22 (Hollywood)—Time also for Hollywood, a suburb not of Los Angeles, but of the world. Driving to Hollywood from the center of town, you begin to understand what one wag meant when he put a sign somewhere along the Alcan Highway reading, "Los Angeles City Limits." The area of the city is about 472 square miles, with an appropriate number of filling stations.

One is prepared for Hollywood and Vine to look like any other suburban drugstore corner, for women dressed in slacks, for people who look like movie stars and people who are movie stars, for golden hills, swimming pools, mansions, flowers, and flamboyancy. But it is a bit of a surprise to find that your hotel is a Louis Quinze-ish ornament of architecture—even if it has got a festive blue sun roof.

JOHN BEAUFORT

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

On Fighting for Liberty

We most solemnly, before God and the world, declare that, exerting the utmost energy of those powers which our beneficent Creator hath graciously bestowed upon us, the arms we have been compelled by our enemies to assume, we will, in defiance of every hazard, with unabating firmness and perseverance, employ for the preservation of our liberties; being with one mind resolved to die free men rather than to live slaves.—JEFFERSON in "Declaration of the Causes of Taking up Arms," July 6, 1775.

Gardens—and the State Department

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

Recording one man's fragmentary impressions of wartime America outside of Washington on a recent three weeks' absence—I can report that as a general thing the trains I rode on were late and the newspapers I saw were against Roosevelt. I do not say these phenomena were connected. I merely record them as part of the 1943 summer.

Even three weeks' absence has brought changes to Washington. Sumner Welles is gone. This important development occurred when the roving correspondent was on a solitary hilltop, cut off from all outside communication except one newspaper. The Washington reporter is accustomed to his daily consumption of a dozen or more periodicals, let alone word-of-mouth communication with fellow reporters that aids a professional sensing of the situation almost through his pores. Baffled curiosity over this Washington sensation almost spoiled the holiday.

* * *

It seems a little late to explore the Welles situation now. But this observer does feel that most of the comment at the time seemed extreme, one way or another. The charge that Cordell Hull is "anti-Russian," I think, is just plain silly, and so is the attempt to make Welles out the main prop of the "liberal" school. This is to misinterpret both men. Their differences, I suspect, are not primarily ideological but personal. To me, Welles's loss is tragic. He is crisp, clear, concise, and efficient, while Mr. Hull, admirable in so many ways, has seemed increasingly wordy, diffuse, and touchy over his prerogatives. Mr. Roosevelt must share responsibility for the departmental differences which appear to have developed, and the loss of a man of Welles's stature, if it actually occurs, is an unhappy affair at a time when the hoary old State Department particularly needs strength.

But what can the recently returned correspondent contribute to such matters? Better let him look to affairs nearer home, the lawn that needs cutting, the beds that need watering. Some day I plan an extensive thesis called "First Fruits From a (Pyrrhic) Victory Garden." I have here merely time to jot down a note or two. My tomatoes I find had too much shade, and not enough rain. Just the same, I doubt if there are any better vines in the capital (vines, mind you; I say nothing about the tomatoes which are small, wizened, and vaguely sinister). But the vines are lovely.

The corn all burned up. This was true of most Washington garden corn. It has been one of the hottest summers in years. The Westons' stray stalk of fodder corn was the sensation of our suburb. Where it came from, nobody knows. It just appeared, all by itself, and started to grow. How it grew! all the Golden Bantam corn withered up; but not it! In a batch of fifty community gardens it towered, lofty and aloof, 10 feet tall. It had three ears. When the silk turned black, these were sampled with imaginable excitement. Alas, it shared the complaint we note in so many politicians who come inexplicably here to Washington—though its outward appearance was arresting, its inner substance was a disappointment. There were hardly three kernels to the ear.

* * *

One final detail. Local amateur gardeners have learned to note the extraordinary will-to-grow of the humble bean. It was left to my friend, Dr. Southworth, to decide that something positive should be done to encourage this commendable quality. He came to feel that his plants were frustrated. To afford the fullest scope accordingly, he erected an immense flagpole in his little plot. It towered above all the Victory Gardens. One plant at least should have fullest expression. "There," he said in effect, "go to it, old bean!"

Well, the beanstalk set to work on the pole, while Victory Gardeners watched, agog. And though it didn't seem to get much higher than its fellows, after all, it was one of the engaging incidents that have illumed the new, war-born, communal life, and made the gasless summer agreeable.

New Standards of Values

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

With simple spontaneity and entirely without the questionable benefit of official or bureaucratic compulsion or direction, an economic experiment has established, in the United States, a new and most important standard of values. Encouraged to go out from villages and cities onto the farms and ranches in all sections of this vast country, boys and girls have learned, by first-hand experience, how the foods they once imagined were automatically provided are produced, processed, and preserved. These youngsters, whatever else we have imagined them to be, are observing and, in no small degree, thoughtful. In some measure, they have become sophomores in the arts of economy.

So it may be that those of us who endeavor to persuade ourselves that even the distressing calamity of a global war cannot be without some form of tangible compensation will discover in this considerable by-product convincing proof of a somewhat precarious theory. But it is, in fact, no trifling thing if by these practical experiences or experiments at the source the men and women, parents and grandparents of coming generations, have learned, or are learning, that faith and good works, constant application and perseverance are the price of domestic safety and comfortable survival.

* * *

By this sudden metamorphosis, the grandparents and many of the parents of these youngsters have been suddenly translated back to experiences and conditions still well remembered. The era of the comfortable cupboard and shelves stocked with factory-prepared provender which yields its bounty to the magic touch of the can-opener, still seems modern, somewhat artificial, and not altogether ideal to the veterans of prairie and pioneer farm experiences. They recall when food values were low in dollar prices, perhaps because the dollar was high when estimated at its cost in labor and services.

There remain among us those who recall somewhat vividly, and often expansively, the years immediately succeeding the war of the '60's and the distressing conditions caused by the lack of essential foods. It would seem now, looking backward, that those conditions were unavoidable. The country west of the Alleghenies was comparatively new, its resources undeveloped. Transportation was largely by steamboats or wagon routes. Both of these were closed for long months during the winter season, and at all times inadequate to the needs of a rapidly increasing population.

The boys and girls of that generation learned their lesson of thrift in a way to be remembered. But they, too, have adapted themselves, and their thinking, to a large extent, to the customs and modes of today. The comfort of modern homes and the ease of a newer and infinitely better way of living appeal even to the boy who reluctantly piloted a single-shovel cultivator through long rows of corn on the Fourth of July.

* * *

There are both short- and long-haired philosophers of the erudite student class who have long insisted that those of the present younger generation lacked many of the sterling qualities of perseverance and stick-to-it-ive-ness deemed essential to success and eventual useful accomplishment. Some of these defeatists and discouraging views have already been dissipated by actual proof of their unsoundness. But the boys and girls on the home front seem determined to prove that their brothers and sisters in the armed services are not the sole possessors of courage and a will to render necessary help in time of need.

It is these youngsters who are doing a really valuable work in holding the line from ocean to ocean and from lakes to gulf.

The cherries in the pie, the potatoes in the oven, the eggs in the skillet, the pat of butter and the long glass of sweet milk, will all taste better and be more gratefully enjoyed these coming months by thousands upon thousands of boys and girls who have discovered, and who will long appreciate the price, in labor, confidence, and prayerful sacrifice which provides the things once regarded as commonplace and easily convenient.

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The League That Didn't Fail

By Ruth Cranston

AS STATESMEN FRET OVER POSTWAR PLANS, THE SINEWS OF THE LEAGUE'S EXPERIENCE ARE TOO EASILY OVERLOOKED

There is a broad field of practical action in which the League of Nations scored notable successes, as Mrs. Cranston recounts herewith. There is also a field of durable idealism which was obscured but not fundamentally damaged by the failure of Geneva to utilize it. This latter is the subject of J. M. Sert's painting on the ceiling of the League Council chamber at Geneva. It symbolizes the union of the five races of men under international law whose specific application in scores of League successes is the subject of this article.

COMMENTATORS, writers, ministers, college professors and others who influence public opinion constantly refer to "the failure of the League of Nations." "Due to the unfortunate failure of the League," they say. . . . "Since unhappily the League has failed. . . ."

It has been repeated so many times, now, people unquestioningly believe it: that the institution at Geneva during its 23 years of existence was largely if not completely ineffectual—that it is at present practically defunct.

Accurately speaking, of course, the League that was planned and voted at the Paris Peace Conference never came into existence. For this was to be a universal institution, with all the great countries of the world participating. When the United States refused to ratify the agreement made by its President, the League as originally proposed was finished. The project survived because the need of machinery for international co-operation was so intensely felt by so many nations; but the new-born child was badly handicapped from the beginning.

Again it must be remembered that in one sense the League cannot fail—any more than a typewriter can be said to fail if a stenographer refuses to write a letter on it. The League is not an independent entity with a will of its own. It is not a world government or a federated union of states. The League is "an instrument of international co-operation for those countries that desire to use it." If they choose not to use it, that is not the fault of the instrument.

Barring these nice distinctions and proceeding with the history of the League as it actually did come into operation, here is the record of the organization constantly declared to have failed and to have been a particular failure politically.

In 23 years the League has settled 36 political disputes, among them the Upper Silesia Dispute between Germany and Poland; the conflict between Britain and Iran over the Anglo-Persian oil fields; frontier disputes between Hungary and Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Austria, Poland and Czechoslovakia, Turkey and Iraq; and played a large part in settling the dispute between Colombia and Peru—the League Commission administering the disputed Leticia territory for one year while negotiations were in progress. The League settled the very threatening dispute between Yugoslavia and Hungary following the assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia in Marseilles in 1934 when war was imminent, and the dispute between Greece and Bulgaria in 1925 when fighting had actually begun. This is, of course, only a partial list.

League reconstruction work after the last war is particularly interesting to us in the midst of our own postwar planning. Immediately after World War I, the League repatriated half a million prisoners of war. It also arranged for the relief and resettlement of several million refugees—giving them passport-certificates, legal status, and transportation as well as financial help for the destitute. The Refugee Bureau of the League, under the direction of the beloved Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, became famous for his great humanitarian work. Countless despairing people were rescued, families and individuals given a fresh start in life.

The League laid the bases for the reconstruction of European finance and communications after the last war, at its Brussels Conference in 1920 and the Barcelona Conference in 1921. It rebuilt the finances of seven countries—each case a minor epic in international skill and good sense.

The League Economic Section assisted substantially in re-establishing international trade relations.

A World Center of Economic Information was set up, gathering and interpreting statistics from all countries for the scientific treatment of economic and social problems. From this center was published a Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, a Statistical Yearbook and a World Economic Survey—analyzing year by year significant trends and changes in production, consumption, trade, prices, and so on.

The Economic Section carried out investigations of immense value to the future on the Nature and Causes of Business Depression Cycles and ways by which they may be controlled; also on problems of Housing, Standards of Living, Taxation Problems, Rural and Agricultural Problems and other urgent questions, and provided governments and the general public with the valuable information which resulted.

The League organized over 50 international conferences on various vital matters. Practical achievements of these are reported in scores of international agreements still in force.

One of the most dramatic aspects of the League work has been its *efforts to break the international vice ring*. Before the advent of the League there had been some discussion but little action on an international scale to combat the international white-slave traffic, particularly the procuring and shipping of women and children to the Far East. A conference called by the Council of the League in 1921 shortly after its founding drafted a new international agreement whereby the contracting nations agreed to prosecute persons attempting to procure women and girls for this purpose, to punish people attempting to use employment agencies illicitly in this respect, to adopt laws for regulating emigration and immigration so as to check the traffic. This agreement was ratified by 48 nations. Special clauses were inserted regarding the procuring and exploitation of children—for whose protection in general the League set up a Child Welfare Center on a world scale.

The League has drastically checked international drug traffic through international agreement between 63 countries, limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs so that the quantity produced shall be restricted to what is actually required by doctors and hospitals. During the four years after the League system of control was put in operation, the quantity of morphine produced in licensed factories was cut in half. The production of heroin and cocain also decreased sharply. The estimated number of drug addicts in the United States dropped from 100,000 to 50,000 in these years.

Over 500 international treaties concerning a tremendous variety of human interests operate through the League. Should the League be scrapped, what would become of those Treaties?

The League Health Section has assisted 12 countries to organize a modern Public Health Service. It organized a world-wide intelligence service in an effort to control bubonic plague, cholera, smallpox and other epidemics. Together with the Economic Section it created the universal movement for better nutrition and was responsible for the organizing of National Nutrition Committees in 30 countries.

The League Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has promoted intensive movements to revise school textbooks for a new and different teaching of history, to assist travel and exchanges of young people in summer so that they may get to understand the people of other lands, to study modern methods of propaganda, to protect authors' rights, and in general to advance scientific work and thought around the globe.

The World Court—established by the Council of the League under Article 14 of the Covenant—has handed down 60 decisions between nations during 22 years. Some of these were on very delicate questions—questions pertaining to foreign loans, frontier boundary lines, public utilities concessions, questions of conflicting claims on territory. No one of the

(Continued on page 13)

What Shall Be Done About Germany?

THE WORLD WAITS TO SEE HOW HARD OR HOW EASILY THE SPELL OF NAZIISM CAN BE LIFTED FROM YOUNG GERMANY

ONE OF the most arresting questions before the world—daily becoming less premature—is: "What Shall Be Done With Germany After the War?" In conversation, one already hears the question dismissed in a phrase, ranging all the way from "no punishment" to "complete annihilation." But these answers leave the complications unconsidered, untouched.

The Council of Democracy has sent to national leaders a questionnaire on the subject of Germany. At a later date collated returns will be available.

But meanwhile the reader can see, by trying to answer for himself the following carefully contrived questions, that the problem will require the most earnest study of statesmen and citizens alike. We present these questions, with a prefatory note, as a sort of intellectual exercise to illustrate the difficulties of postwar planning:

In order to keep the discussion within bounds and to confine it to the one question: "What shall be done with Germany *after* the war?" various related problems, important though they may be, have been eliminated, viz.:

a. The effect of *public* discussion of the peace terms on the actual military conduct of the war. Such discussion necessarily enters the sphere of strategy in so far as it provides propaganda for use by us, or by the Germans, to weaken or strengthen their will to resist.

b. How large a share the United States will actually have in determining the conditions imposed on Germany, in view of possible conflicting desires of Russia, Great Britain, etc.

c. Questions of World Federation, treatment of other countries, etc.

FOREWORD

For practical purposes, the question: "What Shall Be Done With Germany After the War?" has been subdivided into the following specific topics:

1. Punishment.
2. Reparations.
3. Form of government.
4. Disarmament.
5. Re-education.
6. Relationship to rest of world.

It is urged that these questions be considered from a purely objective, unemotional point of view. The problem is—not what we might *like* to do to Germans, or what the Germans *deserve*. It is—What treatment of Germany is most likely to produce the kind of world we want—10, 20, 50 years after the war?

I. PUNISHMENT

(Considered always from the objective viewpoint)

A. *Why Punishment?*

1. Effect on Punishers. . . .

a. Would quick blood-letting relieve pent-up emotions in invaded countries, thus permitting a calmer approach to the main problem of the Peace?

b. Would harsh punishment of Germany give us a guilt complex later on? Viz., Anglo-Saxon conscience after the last war, which through sympathy for Germany contributed to permitting Germany to rearm.

2. Effect on Punished. . . .

a. Will punishment act as an example—deterrent—cure?

b. Will it convince Germans (and others) that Nazi philosophy of aggression and race hatred does not pay, or

c. Will it root permanently in the German soul the desire for revenge?

B. *Punishment—For Whom?*

1. The whole German people?
2. Army officers?
3. Junker class?
4. Government officials?
5. Members of the Nazi Party?
6. Leaders of the Nazi Party?
7. Gestapo?

C. *Guilt—How Defined?*

1. General responsibility?
2. Personal responsibility for particular crimes?
3. Determined by what judicial codes?
4. By whom tried?
   a. Anti-Nazi Germans?
   b. Allied Powers?
   c. Courts of invaded countries?
   d. Neutrals?

D. *Form of Punishment?*

1. Death?
2. Imprisonment?
   a. Where?
   b. How long?
3. Forced labor? (See also Reparations.)
4. Fines, deprivation of property, of civil rights, etc.?
5. Withhold food or other supplies from Germany at end of war?
6. Any diminution or cancellation of punishment for those who aid us between now and the end of the war?

II. REPARATIONS

A. *Desirable, in any respect?*

B. *Amount.*

1. Fixed?
2. Indefinite?

C. *Method.*

1. In cash?
2. In kind?
3. By furnishing labor and materials for reconstruction in Holland? Belgium? France? Russia? Great Britain? Norway?

III. GOVERNMENT

A. *Divide ("Balkanize") Germany into pre-Bismarckian States?*

B. *Do not divide,* but:

1. Stipulate form of government?
2. Let the Germans decide without interference?
3. Let the Germans decide but by referendum with voting supervised by the Allies?
4. If a strong Communist movement develops in Germany, what shall we do?

IV. DISARMAMENT

A. *Military—Guns, planes, tanks, etc.*

1. Total?
2. Partial?
3. How supervised and enforced?

B. *Economic.*

1. Eliminate heavy industry from Germany?
2. Control the use of certain strategic materials, such as alloy metals, which are necessary for armaments?

C. *Political.*

1. Shall we or shall we not allow Germany to contribute its share to hypothetical international police force?

V. RE-EDUCATION

A. *Can the spirit of Naziism be wiped out* (broadly speaking)?

1. From all Germans?
2. Only from Germans over 35 years of age?
3. Only from the young under 12 or 15?

B. *Methods.*

1. Leave "Re-education" entirely to Germans?
2. Leave to proven anti-Nazi Germans?
3. Take it over ourselves?
4. Leave it to Germans, under our supervision and control?
5. If under our supervision and control, do we:
   a. Select teachers?
   b. Specify courses and contents of textbooks?
   c. Control the censor—press—radio—publishing?

VI. RELATIONSHIP TO THE REST OF THE WORLD

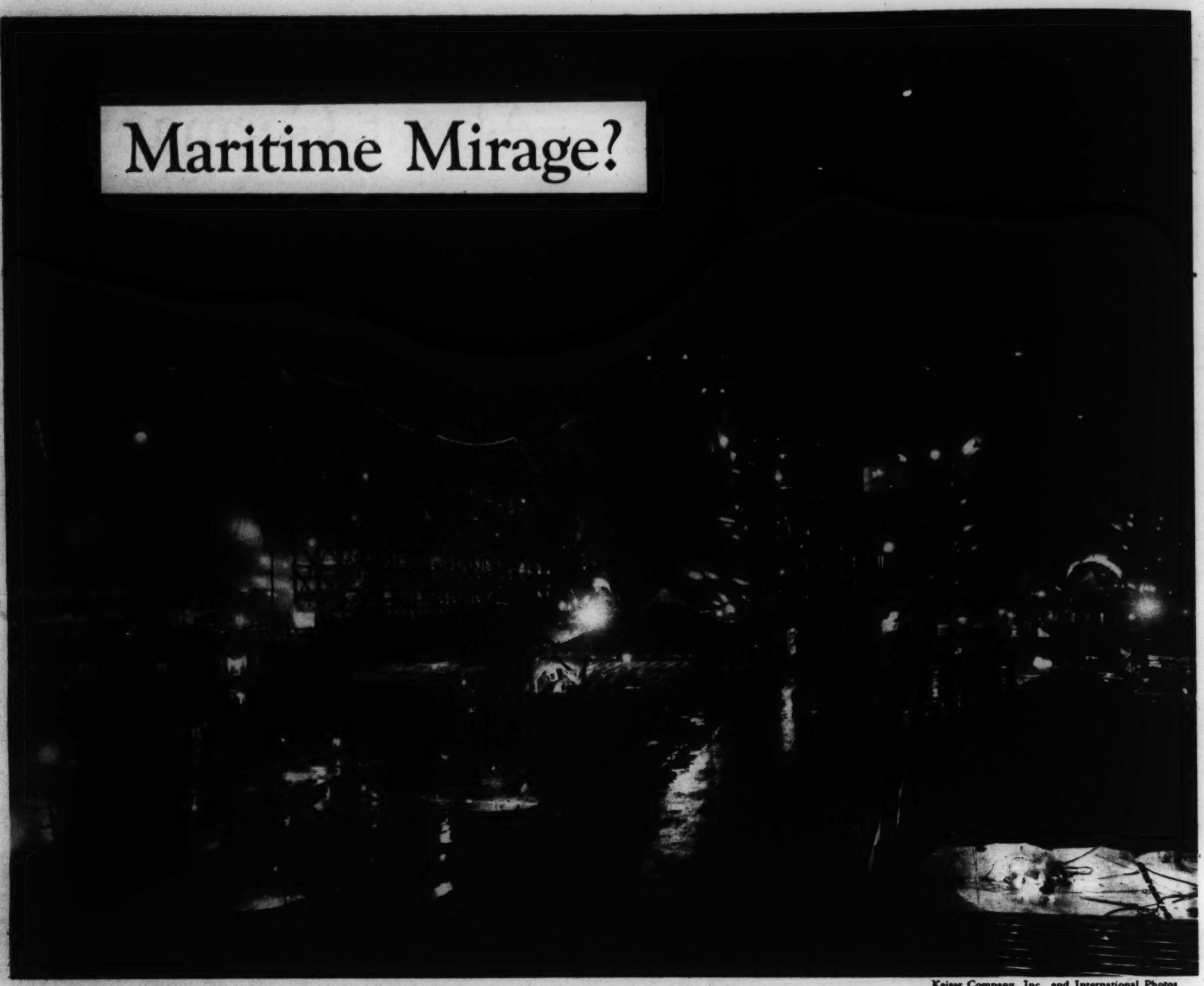
A. *Economic.*

1. Equal access to raw materials?
2. Control of rates of foreign exchange?
3. Loans to Germany for food, rehabilitation?

B. *Political.*

1. Shall Germany be admitted to the Society of Nations?
   a. At once?
   b. After qualifying for membership?
   c. If so, what qualifications?

Maritime Mirage?



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MIDNIGHT AND A THOUSAND LIGHTS AS THE WASHINGTON IRVING, JAMES FENIMORE COOPER AND THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH AWAITED TRIPLE LAUNCHINGS ON MARITIME DAY LAST YEAR

By Harlan Trott

Formerly on the Staff of The Weekly Magazine Section; Now Lieutenant, U. S. N. R. The views expressed are those of the author and in no way reflect the opinion of the Navy.

THE SHIPS AMERICA is building to help win the war may help lose the peace. This is no empty paradox. Unless we begin now to work out a postwar program for dealing with our big emergency cargo fleet—a program as realistic and as vigorous as that whereby we are producing the ships—we may one day find ourselves involved in a foreign trade rivalry of the kind wars are made of.

As yet there is no adequate sign that we are ready to forestall the international difficulties which a rudderless postwar shipping policy is certain to evoke. On the contrary, if one reads between the lines of the War Shipping Administration's publicity releases, the official view seems plain that the war has put us back into the shipping business and that that is where we intend to stay.

Today there is increasing anxiety in Britain on this point. Are the ambitious if vague implications contained in administration statements about our postwar shipping prospects, it is asked, the forerunner of a national determination to employ our new wartime tonnage to preempt Britain's traditional place in the world carrying trade?

One of the fallacies of national policy ever since the collapse of our merchant marine in 1865 has been that ships are of themselves the rib and rivet of foreign commerce. This limited concept of what constitutes a sound merchant marine defies cold economic facts. Why is it that successive subsidy-voting Congresses have shown a consistent lack of curiosity over the reluctance of American capital to invest in shipping? Right when the Maritime Commission is inviting private buyers to purchase the American Presidents Line, acquired through government foreclosure, it is significant that despite unwillingness of American enterprise to invest any capital in this government-managed service when shipping is booming, nobody seems to doubt that—thanks to the exigencies of wartime inflation in shipbuilding—we are to become henceforth a great cargo-carrying nation.

Economic realities which for a century almost have made it unprofitable for us to compete with other shipping nations do not figure in the present demand for ships, nor will economic realities matter much in the postwar boom when cargo ships will be needed to carry building materials and food and farm implements to a war-ravaged world. But in the inevitable relapse to a normal peacetime balance between supply and demand, when competition gets increasingly sharper, and world carriers start saving the rope yarns once again, how will a nation with our superior wage standards fare with other nations in a business like shipping, where labor amounts to something like 70 per cent of the cost?

What the War Shipping Administration fails to see is that there is no logical relationship between a cargo fleet built for war use and one built on the basis of normal trade needs. Today we are laboring under the delusion that our emergency shipping blueprint can be superimposed bodily on a world peacetime economy. As Joseph P. Kennedy, former Chairman of the Maritime Commission, once said, it is axiomatic of merchant marine policy that in times of peace there are always too many ships, just as in time of war there are never enough. Merely to suppose that because we have the ships we must emerge from this war as the world's biggest shipping nation is a good deal like insisting that because we will have, say, 10,000 General Sherman tanks by the end of the war we must continue to use them.

Actually there is nothing in our self-contained geography, nothing in the history of our political and industrial growth more recent than the clipper ships, nothing in the inescapable fact that our foreign trade has never exceeded 10 per cent of our total national business in any normal year in recent times, to justify a need for 20,000,000 or 30,000,000 tons of shipping in our natural peacetime economy. Never could the poet say of us today:

> I touch my country's mind, I come to grips
> With half her purpose, thinking of those ships. . . .

This view can be documented in dollars and cents by comparing our normal peacetime capital investment in ships with that of a carrying nation like Britain. The disparity is even more pronounced when we subtract the sums we have paid out in subsidies to foster competition when other nations for the sake of that costly imponderable we euphemistically define as an "adequate" merchant marine. Actually our financial stake in railroads is a far more accurate gauge of our natural economic purpose. The reasons why American capital shifted from ships to railroads after 1865 are no less real today.

Unless we begin planning now, we are likely to drift toward the chaotic failure that beset our merchant marine policy after the first World War. Already the tide of governmental thinking is beginning to set us that way. The danger is accented by two important factors. One is American susceptibility to propaganda that has for its appeal the patriotic theme of nailing the Ameriacn flag to the mast—the more masts the better! The other is that the machinery for spreading this emotional kind of appeal is controlled by those who control the output of ships.

What are we going to do with the ships when the war ends? Are we to scrap them? Lay them up? Give some of them to the destitute, not-undeserving Greeks? Swap some of them with the Russians for air bases in the north Pacific? (Look what 50 old Four Pipers got us in the swap with Britain!) Sell them abroad? Work out an international operating agreement, or throw them onto the world market, as it now appears we intend to do, in what in effect would make us postwar conspirators to a scheme comparable to the commodity dumping practices leading up to the present war!

As Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of War Transport, what else could Sir Arthur Salter say at this time to anxious questioners in the House of Commons than that Britain might have been starved out of the war had it not been for America's help in building these ships? But will we for lack of enlightened economic internationalism afterward adopt an unrealistic shipping policy which might do more than anything to starve our Allies out of the peace?

High E in Alt

Which, Patrice says, quite simply, "is part of my voice"

By Eleanor Shaw

EDWARD JOHNSON CONGRATULATES PATRICE ON HER CONTRACT

COMFORTABLY SETTLED IN HER NEW YORK APARTMENT

"PATRICE MUNSEL, at seventeen, you are the youngest singer ever chosen to win these auditions. However, there once was a coloratura who made her New York debut at 16, singing the opera, 'Lucia,' and what a nice career she had! Her name was Adelina Patti. So we feel that we can take a chance on your success."

Thus spoke Edward Johnson, General Manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company, one Sunday afternoon in March, at the final broadcast program of the Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air for 1942-43, over the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting Company.

As the applause decreased, a slender, dark-haired girl in bouffant lavender taffeta gown approached the microphone. Her half-elated, half-serious smile gave a modest hint of what was to come as Announcer Milton Cross spoke into the microphone, "Miss Munsel sings this afternoon the 'Mad Scene' from 'Lucia di Lammermoor,' by Donizetti." A quick glance at Maestro Wilfred Pelletier as he raised his baton, and the opening strains of the famous aria introduced the voice of the youngest member of the Metropolitan Opera Company to countless listeners across the continent.

♪ ♪ ♪

Who is Patrice Munsel and what "chance" is Edward Johnson taking in giving her a contract with a three-year option with the Metropolitan Opera Company?

The daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Audley J. Munsil of Spokane, Wash., this "girl of the Golden West" was reared in an attractive little home among the western pines, where she played and grew into a normal, happy, athletic girl, bright in school. Her father, who is a dentist, wanted her educated in the West, but from early youth Patrice showed an interest in music which was destined to lead her eastward for her education. Her mother played the piano and often accompanied Patrice in a childhood talent of whistling at local affairs. At 13, Patrice sang the leading role in a Gilbert and Sullivan operetta given by a Spokane high school at the conclusion of her freshman year, making such a hit that the townspeople advised her family to take her to New York to study.

"Maybe she will make the Metropolitan!" some of them said with pride.

January, 1941, found Patrice and her mother settled in a small apartment in New York, near the studio of her voice teacher, William Herman. Still a girl of 15, she proved a serious worker, taking two lessons daily with exercises in the morning and repertoire in the afternoon, also studying French and Italian. Soon she was heard by Giocomo Spadoni, chorus master of the Metropolitan, and interpretation and tradition of operatic rôles were added under his training. Her voice grew daily into a clear coloratura, brilliant in texture, flexible and limpid in quality. With perfect intonation she developed a range from A below middle C, to A flat in alt above high C, and she takes the high E in alt above high C easily in her arias.

It was Spadoni who suggested that Patrice try for the Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air in 1942, but on further advice she decided to wait until she had mastered six operatic rôles. Two and a half years from the time she arrived in New York from Spokane to study seriously for the opera, Patrice sang for Maestro Pelletier, conductor of French opera at the Metropolitan.

"Does she always hit that E in alt so easily?" he queried, putting her through a two-hour rehearsal.

Patrice replied, "It's just a part of my voice."

After many tests, Edward Johnson heard Patrice sing the "Bell Song" from "Lakme" and the "Queen of the Night" aria from "The Magic Flute" by Mozart. Though the 1943 season for the auditions of the air contest was approximately over, with only one month before the final decision on the artists to be chosen for Metropolitan contracts, Mr. Johnson thought it fair that Patrice be given a chance to appear while she was 17. For her first broadcast she sang, "O luce di quest' anima" from Donizetti's "Linda di Chamounix" and for the semifinal and final broadcasts the Lucia Mad Scene. It was during these broadcasts that Mr. Johnson changed her name from Munsil to Munsel, accenting the last syllable because of its phonetic value over the air.

♪ ♪ ♪

At the conclusion of the final broadcast, Patrice attended her first operatic banquet, when Edward Johnson entertained the audition winners at the Savoy Plaza, with a number of the opera stars present to meet the new members. At 10 o'clock they were taken to the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House, where the winners were introduced by Mr. Johnson to a large audience assembled for the final Sunday night concert of the season. Each of the young audition winners was permitted to sing one number. As Patrice stepped forward to sing the aria from "Linda di Chamounix," with Pelletier again conducting the orchestra, the golden curtains of the Metropolitan closed behind her and she stood alone. She had reached her goal in less than three years from the time she had left Spokane and the high school performance of "The Pirates of Penzance."

BREAKER OF PRECEDENTS

Patrice Munsel, Youngest Singer Ever to Win the Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air Contest

Two weeks later she was taken to Cleveland with the Metropolitan company to sing before an audience of 12,000 at a concert with the Cleveland Orchestra arranged by the Sherwin-Williams Company, which also sponsors the Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air broadcasts, singing two selections from "The Barber of Seville." The precedent which forbids encores to such concerts was waived and she was compelled to return to sing "Home, Sweet Home."

Photos by Larry Gordon

A WARM WELCOME IN HER HOME TOWN

The Young Coloratura's First Concert Was in Spokane, Where She Sang to a Sold-Out House for the Benefit of the American Red Cross

As she returned from her first concert tour, Patrice was awarded her second $1,000 check within a month—the first having come from the Sherwin-Williams Company after winning the Auditions contest. The second came from a trust fund left by the late Mme. Shöen-Rene', New York voice instructor, presented annually to the young singer who achieves the most outstanding musical accomplishment of the year. Patrice will use it to coach for her opera début this coming season.

With the desire to give her first concert in her home town, Patrice returned to Spokane in June to sing in the largest theater before a sold-out house. She had the satisfaction of turning over her first earned check of more than $2,700 to the American Red Cross.

♪ ♪ ♪

Not since Lotta Crabtree returned to San Francisco from her eastern triumphs in 1869 has a West Coast city bestowed such honor upon a gifted musical daughter. As the Great Northern train pulled into Spokane, a cordon of police was thrown around the station to protect her and her mother from the vast crowd that came to greet her. Huge bouquets of flowers were thrust into her arms. Representatives of the city, Chamber of Commerce, Chief of Police, the Red Cross, and "Miss Spokane" in gorgeous Indian raiment, who acts as official welcomer to famous guests visiting the city, were among those present to greet the new "baby of the Metropolitan."

In the midst of all this, Patrice remained her usual self. She learned that because of the sold-out house, thousands of servicemen and women stationed in and around Spokane were unable to hear the young star sing. So she repeated the program two nights later in the State Armory, with the assistance of the 49th Army Air Force Band, singing to over 5,000 uniformed listeners. And Spokane responded with large headlines across the front page of the morning paper and editorials in both

(Continued on page 12)

Farm Security Administration Photos

HAND-MADE IRREGULARITIES

The Farmer Himself Made This Adobe Cupboard for His Spanish-American Farm Home, Chamisal, New Mexico

Something Out of "Nothing"

By Julietta K. Arthur

THERE ARE AT LEAST a half million families who don't need a war-time poster to tell them to use what they have to get what they need. They're the folk the county agents and the United States Department of Agriculture kept an eye on in hard times. And we're all reaping the benefit now.

The old blacksmith shop in Cuba, New York, for instance, has come to life again. Eight farmers have turned it into a machinery repair center with pooled, second-hand tools. The result is a co-operative enterprise that is keeping equipment in the whole area in tip-top shape for food production.

Harry Handy is as good as his name. He couldn't get a weed cutter in his little Maryland town, so he cut one out of an old hand saw and fastened it onto a broom stick. Grandma Paley didn't have much money, but when her granddaughter married a Georgia soldier, she got a fine pair of bedspreads. Grandma made 'em out of feed sacks tufted with ravelled threads; dyed one yellow with boiled hickory bark, and the other a rich, dark brown with walnut hulls—all for a cost of 12 cents.

Dig around in the letter files in Washington and you'll find out how a good many of the other half million are making things do. They've found out how to live, not on ration books, but on ingenuity. To them every discarded apple box is a potential end table or magazine rack. If chairs are scarce, they can make stools out of padded nail kegs. If jewelry has too high a tax, their daughters know how to make buttons from acorns and slave bracelets from bits of wood.

They learned how the hard way.

Most of these families living on the farms or on the edge of little towns all over the country almost went under during the depression. A good many were saved from shipwreck by a Federal loan. Some of them learned painfully from a state demonstrator how to make a high-schoolgirl happy on a $7.43 meal-sack wardrobe, or rocked a baby in an orange crate cradle—but they all pulled through.

Now let the war do its worst. The Flints and the Hurbys and the Covingtons can take it. When Armistice Day rolls around they'll still have something and they're drawing very little out of the nation's economy to get it.

Like the bottomless bag Mrs. Swiss Family Robinson carried, antique cars have practically endless potentialities.

Do you know of a gasless, tireless jalopy, abandoned on the town dump heap, or thrown into the farm junkyard? At any minute it's likely to turn, not pumpkin-like, into a gilded coach, but into anything from a frame garden to a living room chair.

Out in East Nebraska Mrs. Hurby made a hotbed out of hers.

Mrs. Hurby needed a greenhouse so she could enlarge her victory garden. One red-letter day she got the idea of drafting the old family car—a rusty, wheelless piece of junk—for war work. Generous-sized windows of the old Model T now let in plenty of sunlight. For ventilation there is a trapdoor in the roof. With good, rich dirt on the floor, the car launched its new career on the food front by starting 400 tomato plants this year.

The Lee Covingtons of Darlington County, S. C., made a chick brooder out of theirs. After they jacked up their retired car, they salvaged the worn-out tires, removed the seats, put a wooden floor in the frame, screened one window for ventilation, and furnished heat through a trash burner in an old oil drum. In their improvised brooder the Covingtons raised all but four of 100 baby chicks they bought.

But the prize jalopy story is the tale of one ancient Cadillac and one equally aged Packard which fell into the hands of a practical housewife.

Before cars were frozen, Mrs. Pearl Slagley used to come in from the farm to help her brother-in-law when he needed upholstery mended on cars he took in exchange, at the garage in Louisville, Ill. One day he offered her the two old cars in exchange for her services.

That's when Mrs. Slagley went to work. First she removed the wool batting in the seats. She had an idea it could be used in a comfort. By the time she had taken the muslin, too, she had material for four large dish towels, batting for three comforts, soft wool material (half of which she dyed) for two comfort tops and heavy wool for their opposite sides. The dark velour upholstery on the car doors went into a third comfort top, the seats became a living-room divan, and the foot rests of both cars were converted into towel racks.

That wasn't all. When Mrs. Slagley had taken all the materials she wanted, the cars were sold as junk, and brought enough money to purchase three cows! Mrs. Slagley already sees more profit in the transaction, because to date the cows have produced two heifers.

Making something out of nothing isn't confined to worn-out cars. All over the country men and women have been learning there's fun and profit—and patriotism—in "making things over—to do." In many instances community co-operation is the finest thing that is coming out of the enforced war need to improvise.

It may be nothing more than a "swap" of services such as the Flints made with their local dentist. There are 250 teeth in the Charles Flint Family, and every year Dr. J. W. Sowles of Tunbridge, Vt., sees that they receive attention—because of a pig. Charles Flint says it costs him $12 a year to raise the porker—and one of the eight children is bound to need a dentist!

Or it may be the shrewdness which prompted a group of Ohio women to invent and sell their "Mary Ann cornhusk dolls" to help fill the gap, since toys and knicknacks are no longer shipped in from Japan and Central Europe.

Most of the time community co-operation is taking the form of practical short-cuts to wartime living.

By Thanksgiving time women in Okeechobee County, Fla., will have laid by 13,000 more quarts of home-canned food this year than last.

In 1942, their canning was hampered because few of the women wanted to lay in a large supply of new jars. To remove the brake on home conservation of war-time food, six of them organized a revolving fund. Each one put in 50 cents. Every time one of them made a trip to Tampa, she brought back a load of jars from a junk dealer, at 1½ cents each. Other women became interested and added their "old jar" money till they had enough to buy a truckload of 5,000 used jars. And in South Florida the growing season is long enough so that these 6,500 jars can be filled with fruit and vegetables twice a year.

All these people have two things in common. For one, they don't take anything for granted—not even the Government.

When the Department of Agriculture sent a demonstrator to show some Missouri women how to make their own soap, she said. "It's as easy as baking a cake, and just as quick."

Sober-eyed Sarah Mullineaux came back the next week and said, "I tried it. I whipped up a cake and by the time it was done, I had made my soap. It cost me 1 cent a bar."

The second trait they have in common is initiative and resourcefulness. What they can't buy in wartime they make, and

(Continued on page 15)

ON HAND-MADE LOOMS

Maps and Rugs Are Made From Scraps and Meal Sacks in Home Economics and Home Management Classes in Flint River Farms, Georgia

A TRACTOR FOR SIXTY DOLLARS

John H. Sauter, of Baltimore County, Maryland, Built a Tractor From Various Spare Parts. . . . The Wooden Wheels Are Made From Waste Lumber

The Refugee Is Taking Notes

By Mary Kelly

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, too, has gone to war. Like the Red Cross and the corner factory, it has stepped up its services for the emergency. Scene of many a neighborly hobby show, meeting place for old friends, daytime home for the socially wounded from foreign lands—the library today is not merely passing books over the counter with bureaucratic efficiency. Literally and figuratively, it speaks the language of its readers.

Particularly is this true of its largest group of new readers, the European refugees. For them, the library building, with its quiet, tree-shaded façade of classic dignity, has become the friendliest spot in the block. For them, no street in a strange city is entirely strange if it houses a public library.

Almost with his luggage still in his hand, the refugee appears at the public library doors soon after arriving in this country. Indeed, before he has decided upon the important item of a local residence, the orienting emigré looks well about him, sensing whatever is homelike in the atmosphere and moving his family, if possible, to a section where the library is a nice, livable place.

"They scent our bookshelves like a familiar wind and come right in," said a staff member in one of the large New York City branches. "To them these plump walls of books are home.

* * *

"There is so much to learn about America, and they want to begin at once. They are going to live here for the duration at least. Perhaps always. Since most of them are from Germany and Austria, they are eager to learn the truth about us. They want first-hand impressions, so they sit down to read what Americans say about America. Travel books, regional novels, sociology—anything that will help. Probably their first request is an easy English grammar, although it is amazing how many of them read English. A great many of them are intellectual, having left fine private libraries behind and finding in the public library, therefore, an old friend.

"But they have immediate and practical needs, first. And here a chat with the librarian will help. What kind of schools are in the neighborhood? Where would one look for employment? How does one apply for a job in America? What do I say over the telephone? How shall I order groceries? Could I have your assistance in writing a letter—in English if you please—to my son who is serving with the Allied Nations?"

The refugee, threading his way through Babylonian subways and shops, hears words strangely put together, encounters petty misunderstandings which he feels somehow can be straightened out. He goes to the library.

"What do we foreigners do that irritates Americans? I am puzzled by your slang. See, I have written down some things here. 'Cold dope on India.' 'You have nothing on me.' 'Daily dozen.' Will you please explain?

"This novel of your Middle West—is it a true picture? Could you suggest something better?"

* * *

Often the librarian herself is the source of information. Or perhaps it is close at hand. The trek to the open shelves begins. Open shelves! In Germany the books are all but locked up. They are brought to one with meticulous solemnity, as if they were bound in platinum or coated with invisible dynamite. But America is a free country. There is freedom, too, in reading the books which were banned over there. Thomas Mann, Franz Werfel. Also there is reading matter here in abundance for all ages. An ideal place to bring one's family.

And so, to one of the uptown branches in a neighborhood where there is a goodly number of refugees, comes a refugee father, mother, grandmother, and two children. They all want to be enrolled in classes in English, a feature of library service undertaken in co-operation with the Board of Education. The children, of course, want to attend the Story Hour.

But the intellectual tastes of the children are not limited to Story Hour. The child from the other side is deeply concerned over the world's responsibility at present. Once he has gotten over that first "scared rabbit" look, he takes the librarian into his confidence.

* * *

"I lie awake nights thinking how they're going to solve it," a 12-year-old boy who was reading up on the inter-racial question told the librarian in charge.

Another child, an English refugee, is studying to be a journalist. The coming of the peace is of immense interest to him.

"This time, the war's got to be finished right," he said with a serious shake of the head.

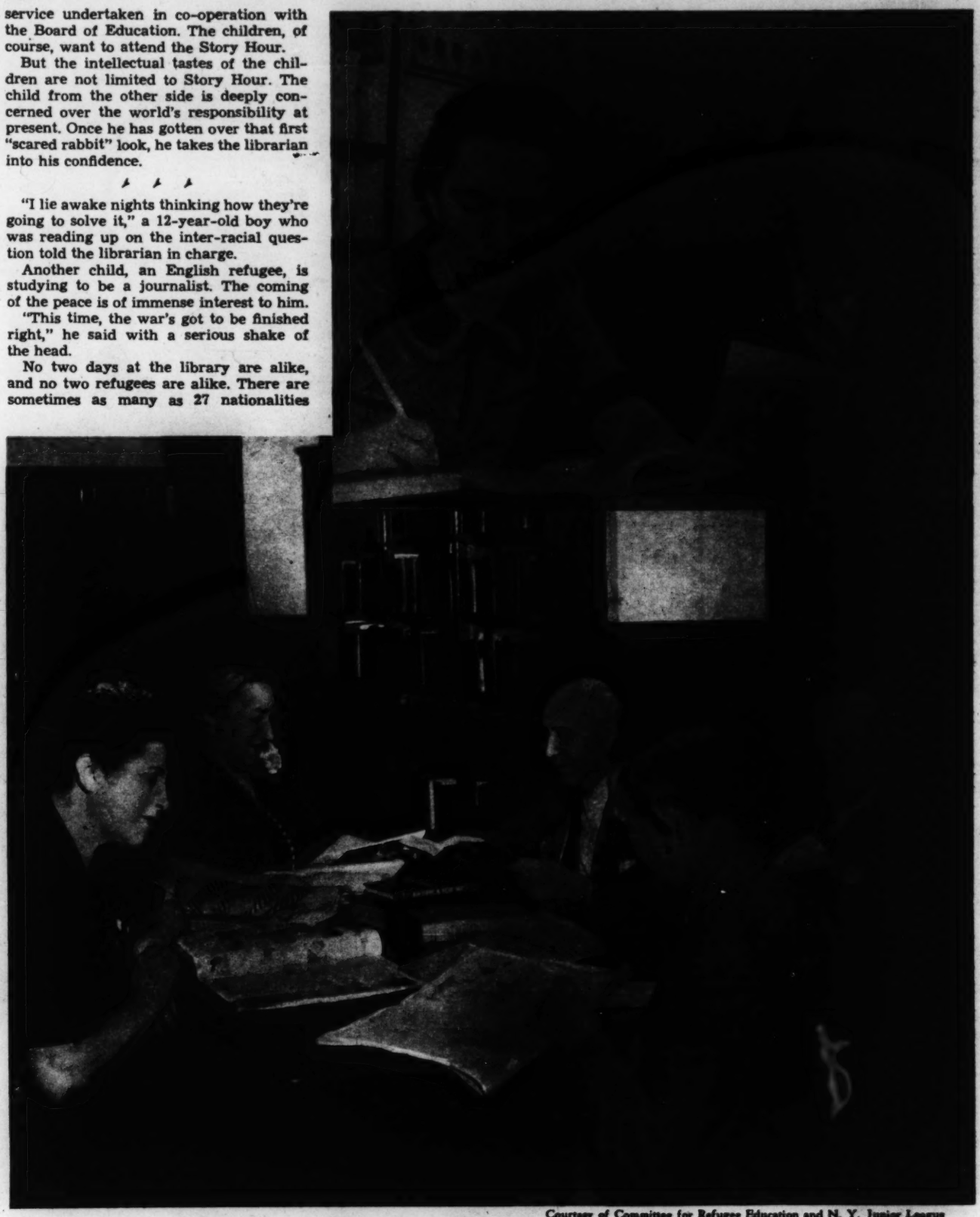
No two days at the library are alike, and no two refugees are alike. There are sometimes as many as 27 nationalities represented at a single branch. There was the woman from Holland who loved outdoor life. One day as she came into the library, a bowl of tulips ("bulbs from Holland!") met her eyes, which filled promptly with tears. Then there was the Frenchwoman who came in after the news that the French fleet had been scuttled.

"Now we can sing the Marseillaise again," she said fervently.

Another library user, this time an Italian, reflected the relief of his countrymen in the United States on the day immediately following the announcement by Solicitor General Francis Biddle that Italians are not "enemy aliens." He came into the library with an outstretched hand:

"Ah! It is so different now. . . . We are friends."

"It rips into your emotions some days," remarked a librarian at one of the liveliest branches.



Courtesy of Committee for Refugee Education and N. Y. Junior League

FOREIGN-BORN ENJOY THIS READING ROOM

An Evening "Just Like Home" at the New York Public Library. Above: Reading and Note-Taking Occupy Many a Long Hour as Refugees Learn More About Their Adopted Country

If much in little things is done for the refugee at the public library, he, too, gives much in humble appreciation, courtesy, and even service. A former judge from one of the Berlin courts asked if he couldn't come and make out the income tax report for the librarian. He knew exactly how, he explained. A considerable number of these visitors from other shores who place such a high value on books have donated books from their own libraries to the drive for books for those in our Armed Forces.

* * *

Extending its influence beyond the book circle, the public library has often been the meeting ground for old friends from the days of a happier Europe.

On some occasions the library even goes to the people, as in the work of bringing picture books to 30 babies in a social nursery. Once—and this is a memorable event in the history of one refugee family—the librarian of one of these internationally minded branches called upon the newly arrived to bring them a special greeting. It was Christmas Eve.

In the words of the refugees themselves, the public library is the perfect functioning of the democracy which they would study. It brings people together, opening up sources of infinite information about the other fellow and his background. Within its hospitable walls hobby shows are held, where one becomes acquainted with interesting neighbors; community exhibits are staged; concerts and opera broadcasts are provided. Refugees come in the morning and stay all day, vanishing for a short time at the noon hour. (What, no lunch counter?)

"It is no wonder that these exiled Europeans like to 'live' in your libraries," said Count Ferdinand Czernin, author of "Europe, Going, Going, Gone!" himself a

(Continued on page 14)

Bulletin: Anti-Fascist Riots in Milan .

A Camera Artist's Study of a Peo

WHEN THE COMMON PEOPLE of Milan burst through the streets shouting and singing on the day Mussolini fell, that was Italy speaking. For centuries it has been thus. Tyrannies deepened until they became intolerable; a patient people, bowed by toil and oppression, could bear no more; and suddenly that endurance which is characteristically Italian burst into that spontaneous violence which is equally Italian. There was shouting in the streets, masses gathered in spite of the police, spokesmen gave direction to the crowd, walls were breached and once more proud keystones fell unto the rubble beneath. It is the story of the plebeians and mobs of ancient Rome; the rising of the Italian Communes in the Middle Ages; the spark that kindled the whole peninsular in the Risorgimento; the marching citizens who herald the doom of Fascism in the summer of 1943.

Far from the Piazza Duomo, across the ocean in America, a singer of the people caught the mood of the occasion. He was not writing specially of Italy, much less about the so-called Milan riots of these last days; but because Italy is a cradle of history and bears so many scars of tyrannies, his words apply directly. There was prophecy in Carl Sandburg's voice:

The people say and unsay,
put up and tear down
and put together again—
a builder, wrecker, and builder again—
this is the people. . . .

What is history but a few Big Names plus
People?
What is a Big Name unless the people love it
or hate it?
You may sell an idea to the people
And sit back satisfied you have them your way
But will they stay sold on the idea?
Will they be easy to hold in line
Unless the idea has a promise of roots
Twisted deep in the heart of man? . . .

In the intimate circles of the dictator,
At the desk at the end of a long room . . .

an . . .

By Egone

's Study of a People in the News

They know in the pressure of their personal ego that this too shall pass away and be lost in the long mass shadow of the ever-living people

And down under the taboos and emblems, behind pomp and ritual, posture and strut, if the word justice is only one more word, if the talk about justice is merely window-dressing, if liberty is pushed too far in the name of discipline, if the delicate lines between personal freedom and requisite social performance are not every moment terrible load of care.

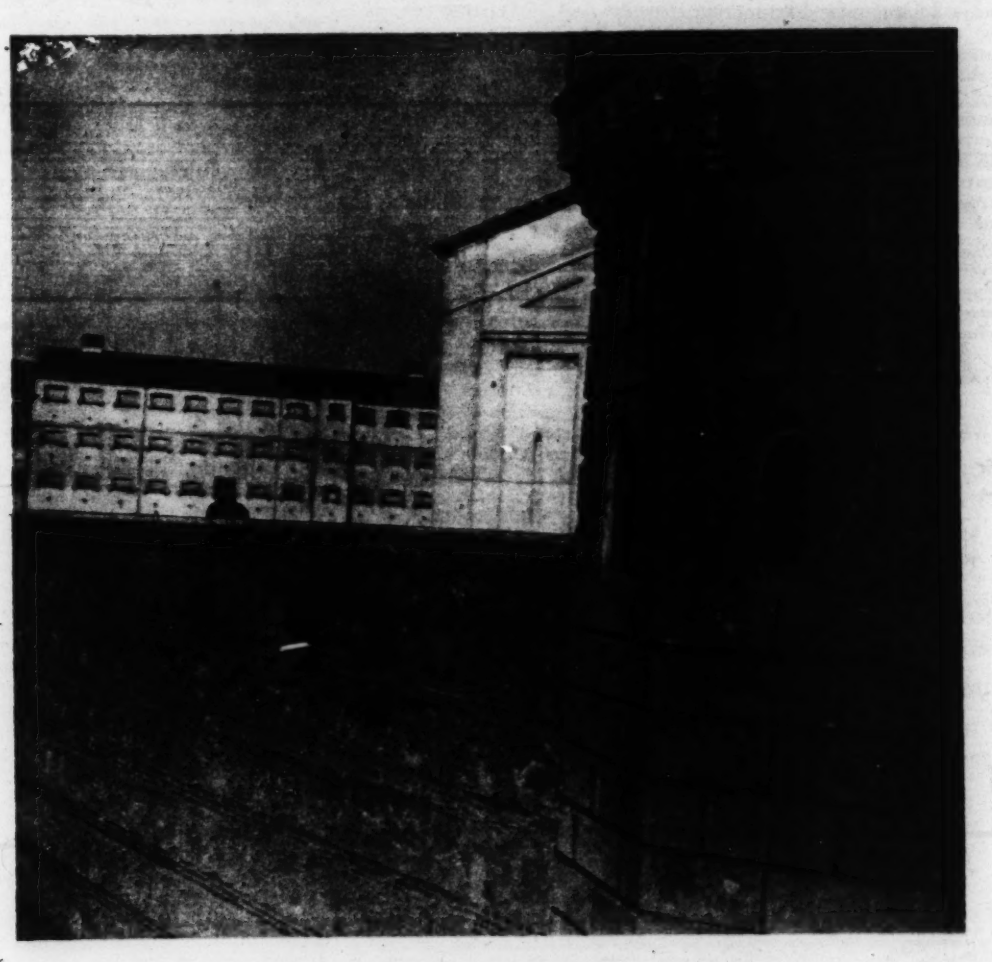
There will be payday and little bells lost in the clang and boom of big bells.

People are what they are
because they have come out of what was. . . .

The Italians of today are what they are because they have come out of a long struggle against every crude and subtle force of tyranny, and because for 21 years under Mussolini they never forgot. It has been remarked with amazement by an observant visitor to Italy that the humblest Italian peasant, engaged in conversation by his plow in some remote hill town, has a living consciousness of history, and will speak in historical parallels as if he, like the hills around him, couldn't forget. And if the stones and the ruined columns were not enough, he has had the anti-Fascist underground organization to keep the cause of the people alive! There was plan behind the marching ranks in Milan. But there was spontaneity, too, for the people were ripe for rebellion. The soldiers were ordered to shoot when more than two or three gathered; but the soldiers were of the people too, and they held their fire.

So it was that the clang and boom of bells was heard these last days in Milan. Not the final peal, but a signal such as to set other bells ringing. The tongue of those bells will be moved by the forces of history. . . . The people is a builder, a wrecker, and a builder again. . . . The day of the Italian people will come. . .

PORTRAIT OF AN ANTI-FASCIST
A Milan Factory Worker, Stern, Unrelenting Guardian of the Tradition of Mazzini



THE DAY OF THE ITALIAN PEOPLE IS COMING

In the Faces of These, the Working People of Milan, Can Be Read the Grim, Heroic Anti-Fascism Which Is the Hope of Liberalism in Italy Today. At Left: Two Workers Who Brought Faggots and Shoes to the Author's Milan Studio. Center: Workers Emerging From an Aircraft Factory in Milan, Their Faces Betraying the Strain of Being Forced to Work for a War Which They Disapprove. Above: The Grim Milan Prison Whence the Rioting People Liberated Anti-Fascist Prisoners When Mussolini Fell

Among the New Books

The Settlement at Jamestown

The Soul of a Nation, by Matthew Page Andrews. New York: Scribners. $3.50.

A SUBSTANTIAL WORK about the founding of Virginia, and incidentally about the projection of New England, "The Soul of a Nation" sets forth both undertakings as idealistic ventures. We are well used to regarding the Plymouth settlement in that light, likewise that of the Bay Colony, in its inception; but, thanks to Captain John Smith and other narrators of early times and late, the impression has grown up that the Virginia settlers were broken-down aristocrats, and gold-seekers bent only on improving their fortunes, and that the London Company which backed the enterprise was inspired chiefly by commercialism.

It is true that every new settlement had many who came for economic reasons, and Virginia was no exception. It is true, too, that the Virginia-London Company numbered in its large membership and in the Council which controlled it men who were looking for a good investment. But a point emphasized and reiterated by the author, and carefully substantiated by firsthand evidence, is that among those who dominated the London Company from its creation in 1606 to 1624, when it was dissolved by King James, the missionary motive was powerful.

* * *

Commercialism and autocracy were indeed represented, with the King's sanction, but the potent Sandys-Southampton-Ferrar group was altruistic in its aim and frankly said that it was not reasonable to expect any such profit from Virginia as the East India Company was deriving from its enterprise. The extension of the faith and of the realm would have to satisfy the backers, at least for a time. Among the actual settlers, some of the influential men were from that group and held those sentiments, especially Admiral Newport.

It was not lip service, then, in Dr. Andrews's opinion, that prompted the promoters to give first place in their announcements to their hope of converting "the naturals" to Christianity. This hope was not well fulfilled, for the Indians were content with their own "okees," bullets and the Bible did not harmonize, and Pocohontas had few counterparts; but this was not entirely the fault of the white men.

In addition to this stress on the missionary motive, the newer elements in "The Soul of a Nation," either in fresh emphasis or the presentation of fresh material, relate to the transfer of representative institutions to the New World; to the use of source material which has either been under-utilized or previously unearthed, and to interesting interpretations of personalities among the London Company and the settlers.

* * *

In November, 1618, the Company, by "The Greate Charter," conferred representative government on the colony. Under the Charter provisions, the first legislative assembly in America was called into being. After a few years, it was interrupted by King James; but in time it reassembled and its conduct in events leading to independence are well known. The adventurers of Virginia had small success in converting the savages, but "they were very definitely the instruments for initiating in the New World the practice of government by representative institutions."

Because Sir Edwin Sandys, more than any other man, was the means of securing these liberties and encouraged the Pilgrims to come to America, Dr. Andrews has dedicated his book to that great liberal. Sir George Yeardley, first governor under the Great Charter, and Christopher Newport, savior of the settlement at Jamestown, are others whom Dr. Andrews has brought to our attention. Captain John Smith also receives notice, but of quite a different sort. Rightful place as sources of information is given to Richard Hakluyt, author of the "Discourse on Western Planting," to which it is said that America was more indebted than to any other writing of the Elizabethan age, and to William Strachey, first secretary of the colony, author of the "Historie of Travaile Into Virginia" and a "Liter to an Excellent Lady," and to the writers of a great number of more obscure documents which Dr. Andrews, by tireless research in American, British, and Spanish archives, has brought to light.

This is for the historian. For him, too, is the quotation from Francis Bacon used to introduce the volume: "It is the office of history to represent the events themselves together with the counsels and to leave the observations and conclusions therefrom to the liberty and faculty of every man's judgment." For the general reader, there is an impressive recital of vicissitudes at Jamestown, heroism and the schemes of men of many sorts.

W. K. R.

In Wartime Italy

Without Orders, by Martha Albrand. Boston: Little, Brown. $2.50.

A MYSTERY STORY and a war story are united in Martha Albrand's "Without Orders," set against an Italy chafing under German dictation. How much the situation has changed since the book was written is still unfathomable, but at least Miss Albrand gives her readers some comprehension of the sentiments of more than a few Italians.

The author has spent most of her life in Europe and has had several books published abroad. About four years ago, she came to the United States and now lives in New Jersey. Her first novel to appear in America was "No Surrender," which had a Netherlands' background and told of a patriot skillful enough to be a Quisling official by day and a leader of underground resistance by night. The story of "Without Orders," laid in the Italy of last April, is concerned with a country with which the author is also familiar.

* * *

An American lieutenant, Charles J. Barrett of Oklahoma, captured by Italians in North Africa, woke one morning to find himself in an institution for the mentally unbalanced, some 40 miles from Rome. His attendant and the director insisted that he was Vittorio da Ponte, who had been an inmate of the Casa della Pace ever since World War I. Barrett protested, tried to assert his identity, insisted that he was eight years short of da Ponte's alleged age, and that he was a prisoner of war.

His efforts were apparently useless until, one night, he was given clothing, money, and papers, and secretly released. He guessed that he had been released for a purpose; but his only clue was the advice to seek out an American woman, the Contessa Luisa San Vigilio, married to a Roman aristocrat, and get from her a list of influential Italians who would be likely to give assistance to an American invasion.

Barrett-da Ponte followed the advice, only to learn that the Contessa had lately been run down by a German-driven car, and that her daughter knew of no such list of persons as had been mentioned.

* * *

From that time forth, the action becomes more rapid and violent. It involves attempted arrest, resistance, flight, and actual arrest. It involves a romance between the American and the Contessa's daughter, Sybilla, and her efforts to secure Barrett's release. Finally, the parts of the plot mesh and Barrett discovers the names of keymen who are working for the relief of Italy through Allied invasion. The reasons for making use of the young American are a part of the mystery and may be left to the reader.

The workmanship of the book is deft and experienced. The author's delineations of character are vigorous, though not subtle, and she knows how to carry her story forward yet build suspense. Probably to American readers the element of greatest interest in her novels is the European background which she employs with so much familiarity. With all this on the credit side, the prospective reader should not be led into over-exalted expectations, beyond that of a cleverly contrived plot and an engrossing story that does not rise to great heights or probe too deeply into the complexities of human impulses. Cool afterthought may question the ability of Charles J. Barrett of Oklahoma, even though profiting by the linguistic versatility of his New Orleans mother and his years of travel in southern Europe to impersonate so well an Italian gentleman. But while reading, one is persuaded and interested; interested most of all, without doubt, in the basis of the story, which is something we all long to believe in—the strength of the underground resistance.

Religion and Natural Science

Religion, Science, and Society in the Modern World, by Alexander D. Lindsay. New Haven: Yale University Press. $1.50. Science, Religion, and the Future, by C. E. Raven. New York: Macmillan. $3.

THE BOOKS which are here considered have emerged from two great English Universities, and both deal with important aspects of the same basic subject. Professor Lindsay, Master of Balliol College, Oxford, discusses "Religion, Science, and Society in the Modern World" from the standpoint of a philosopher; while Dr. Raven, Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, and Professor of Divinity at Cambridge University, has chosen the title of "Science, Religion, and the Future" for the "course of eight lectures" on which his volume is based.

* * *

The fundamental concept which underlies Dr. Lindsay's book is that of freedom, in the light of which he considers successively religion, science, and power. He points to the fact that Hobbes in his "Leviathan" had insisted "that the State should dominate religion and keep it in its place," thus anticipating the attitude of present-day Naziism, with its deification of the state; while at the opposite extreme stood the almost equally unpalatable doctrine that one religious sect should enforce its views on all others through political means.

What is really required, the author contends, is "a state founded on toleration," such as was envisioned by "the Puritans of the Left," and in particular by Roger Williams. We are reminded that the universities of Germany, "where the freedom of the scientific thought had been so triumphant" . . . "made almost no resistance to the forces which attacked that ideal"; and it is suggested that the mechanistic concept of natural science, combined with a failure to preserve human values and to cultivate "the re-creative imagination," had much to do with this.

* * *

In a significant concluding chapter, Professor Lindsay warns against the concept of power which views it as material and ugly rather than as spiritual and beautiful. "The art of using power," we read, "is to make men free"; and especially is this true, the writer argues, in the work of "the mental healer." Moreover, he would have us all bear in mind Neitzsche's significant distinction between the negative and positive aspects of freedom—between "freedom from" and "freedom to."

In the first half of his book, Dr. Raven outlines the causes of the alleged conflict between science and religion, going on in the remaining four chapters to suggest a solution. Men turned to natural science originally, the author suggests, in their revulsion from the dogmatism of orthodox theology—"not as rebels against Christianity, but as dedicating themselves to a new and more plainly Christian crusade." Darwin's "Origin of Species," it is suggested, was not intended to be an antireligious book; but in the throes of controversy it came to be considered as such in some quarters, and in rallying to its standard the natural scientists themselves evinced that very dogmatism which they had scorned in the religionists.

To bring science and religion to the realization and acceptance of some common ground, the author contends, we have need of "a new Reformation." From the intellectual side, he sees the necessity of integrative unity, while in working toward this goal, he says, Christianity must outgrow sectarianism, just as natural scientists likewise require a less limited outlook. Then, too, Dr. Raven insists, from the moral standpoint there is need of sympathy; while he pleads for community, or "unity in diversity," from the religious side. "A world broken by its lack of integrity and of sympathy, a world eager for community, need not surely appeal in vain to the ambassadors of Christ to come over and help us."

Though evidencing wide scholarship, Dr. Raven's book is written in a popular style, and should commend itself to many readers.

T. L. L.

Books and Authors

For addition to the reference shelf comes another book on the art of tone and those who practice it, entitled "The Cyclopedia of Music and Musicians," by Winthrop Parkhurst and L. J. de Bekker, a compilation of handy size and popular price (Cleveland, Ohio: The World Publishing Company, $1.49). Material from a former dictionary by de Bekker is incorporated and abundant fresh matter is supplied. Information, while condensed, is uncommonly complete and is furthermore interestingly presented.

* * *

The Book-of-the-Month Club announces that its book-dividend for September and October will be "The Music Lover's Handbook," edited by Elie Siemeister, and published by William Morrow. The book will contain articles by Deems Taylor, Olin Downes, Igor Stravinsky, Dmitri Shostakovitch, Lawrence Gilman, George Gershwin, and other composers and critics.

* * *

There seems to be something of a boom in E. M. Forster. New Directions Books of Norfolk, Conn., has issued a critical study of Forster's works by Lionel Trilling, with reprints of "A Room With a View" and "The Longest Journey." Meanwhile, Knopf offers new editions of "Howard's End" and "Where Angels Fear to Tread."

* * *

Reynal & Hitchcock are publishing in the United States Philip Guedalla's "The Two Marshals," the English edition of which (Hodder & Stoughton) was reviewed in these columns on May 29.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Nineteenth Century as Two Countries Experienced It—A London Letter

Ivan Turgenev: A Biography, by J. A. T. Lloyd. London: Hale. 12s. 6d.
Farewell Victoria, by T. H. White. London: Penguin Books. 6s.
Lord Edward, by Magdalen King-Hall. London: Peter Davies. 9s. 6d.
The Pandervils, by Gerald Bullett. London: Dent. 10s. 6d.

LONDON

I AM NOT closely acquainted with the works of Ivan Turgenev, but I have lately read "Fathers and Sons" and seen the Emlyn Williams production at the St. James's Theater of "A Month in the Country." This is slender equipment for criticizing J. A. T. Lloyd's biography, which is closely argued and extremely interesting. Anything I say, therefore, should not be read unless there is a salt-cellar handy.

Turgenev, it seems, was born into a tyrannous household; he passed his youth in the garden of Spaskoë, which he introduces into many of his novels. His mother took a decided view of things; she knew her own mind. She was acutely upset when a son of hers, a nobleman, took to the job of writing. And she was still more upset when the newspapers began to criticize what he had written. I remember that, when there was some uneasiness in England over the Eisenhower negotiations with Darlan, an American senator indignantly exclaimed: "The British have dared to criticize one of our generals." Madame Turgenev was rather like that. When she saw a review of a novel of Turgenev's, she burst out: "Comment! toi un noble, un Turgenev, on ose te critiquer!"

* * *

Mr. Lloyd greatly emphasizes the influence of his mother on Turgenev. No one who has read anything of modern literature can fail to have observed that parents come out of it pretty badly. Mr. Belloc had a good word to say for James II. Baron Corvo even found virtue in the Borgias. But few people have been daring enough to defend fathers and mothers.

What others have failed to do, Mr. Lloyd does not attempt. The influence of his Madame Turgenev is almost entirely unpleasant. She was harsh to her serfs; and, in reaction against this, her son, in Mr. Lloyd's view, became the spokesman of the silent Russian masses, the crushed peoples.

At times I felt, in reading his book, that Mr. Lloyd rather overdoes the extent to which the iron penetrated Turgenev's soul. In "Fathers and Sons," his opposition to the conservative elements in Russian society is not particularly bitter; and his portrait of the revolutionary Bazarov, though Turgenev himself protested that it was sympathetic, was not so considered by many of his readers. There is indeed a deal of disillusionment in "A Month in the Country," but again little bitterness.

In spite of this small disagreement, I have read Mr. Lloyd's study with great enjoyment. It is invaluable at a time when British interest in Turgenev is rapidly increasing.

T. H. White's "Farewell Victoria" strives to recreate, not the Russia, but the England of the nineteenth century. Mr. White has a considerable capacity for hitting out vivid phrases—as he himself puts his object in writing this reminiscent novel, it is to catch the "something that was passing out of England early in 1901—like water running from a bath."

His chief character is no masterful personality. A common soldier in the Zulu wars, he "retreated when he was told to, or when the man next to him retreated"; and in his later years, as a coachman with a strange foreign countess at St. Leonards-on-Sea, he allowed the tide of events to carry him whither it would, making no effort to ride the whirlwind and direct the storm. A character of this type is the best suited to Mr. White's purpose, which is to hold up a mirror to the Victorian age, showing it without personal distortion. This again is a book to be read with enjoyment.

Magdalen King-Hall, on the other hand, has chosen a much more incisive person as her hero, a man overflowing with gaiety and kindness, surrounded by love and devotion in spite of his shortcomings. Whether we follow Lord Edward in fashionable eighteenth-century London, or go with his regiment to North America and revolutionary France, we find ourselves in fascinating company. To meet eminent characters outside of the history books is always intriguing, but a family tree tactfully inserted into the story might help those who are not as familiar as the author herself is with the FitzGerald family.

* * *

If "Lord Edward" resembles a full-length portrait with the subsidiary characters dimly defined in the background, in "The Pandervils" we have a canvas in which every figure is clearly marked out. Here is an understanding and realistic picture of farm life in the early nineteenth century, followed by a masterly sketch of a grocery store on the London borders fast becoming urbanized. This is a minor panorama of English life through nearly a hundred years, written with a sharp insight into the motives and aspirations of ordinary men and women.

HAROLD HOBSON

A Career Is Launched

Dmitri Shostakovitch, by Victor Ilyich Seroff. New York: Knopf. $3.

FOR INTIMACY and frank, unrestrained revelation, nothing could surpass the biography of that Russian man of music, Shostakovitch, prepared by Victor Seroff "in collaboration," as the title page notes, "with Nadejda Galli-Shohat, aunt of the composer." The book, comparatively small even as a study of a career only fairly begun, gives an impression of fullness and thoroughness from the remarkable familiarity of its disclosures.

The truth, no doubt, is that the writer of the Seventh Symphony, who has brought acclaim of the first order to Soviet Russia, merely represents the typical artist of Leningrad. But, as for the facts regarding his childhod and his family environment as detailed in the volume, they run so much like fiction that a reader casually picking it up and looking in at random might think it a novel.

Much is told of how the Shostakovitch family lived through and weathered two political upheavals in which most of the members took some sort of part. From a social viewpoint, the years around 1905 and 1917 in Russia make those around 1776 in America seem like a holiday. By comparison, there never was such a thing known to the people of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia as a Revolution.

In large part, then, the author's chapters may be accounted so much color and circumstance which might apply to thousands of individuals of like birth and upbringing with his hero. But, for all that, the portrait of the musician gets shape and feature. The story comes distinctly: how an education of the highest technical finish was secured, how a reputation as a pianist was earned, and how fame as a composer was acquired. From the writing of the opera, "Lady Macbeth," down through the symphonies, development is traced.

It is interesting that the first opera performance Shostakovitch attended as a boy was of Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Tsar Saltan," dealing with the fairy story of a mother and her son put in a barrel and tossed into the sea—a Russianization of a Greek legend. Shostakovitch and his mother, Sonya, are the principal figures in the Seroff biography, if that is what we shall call it. They were badly worried while drifting, but they come at last to land and to a triumphant welcome by the populace.

Music by a Measuring Rod

Trends in Musical Taste, by John H. Mueller, Kate Hevner. Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana University. $1.

EVIDENTLY, from the viewpoint of quantitative analysis, the word, "classic," has come into use too soon with regard to the art of tone. To judge by physical measurements, such as men and women of research employ, no work by any composer who has so far been brought to the world's notice may safely be ranked as permanent. So young, in a word, is the practice of "organized sound," that nothing standing on record in staffs and notes can be said with assurance to hold an all-time position, like, let us say, Homer's Iliad or Dante's Divine Comedy.

Whether they base their explorations on some philosophy or other, or whether the inevitable nature of the lines of a graph is to ascend and descend for a while at a fast zigzag and finally from a kind of law of gravitation to settle down on a low level and stay there, the fact seems to be that acceptance and approval do not hold in music as they do in poetry.

* * *

They shift, indeed, more as they do in painting; only that the tendency is for everybody and everything musical at last to strike bottom and to remain rather lastingly grounded; and in the roll of names thus slanting toward obscurity are such as Bach and Beethoven.

We may call the whole thing nonsense; but the measuring business has been applied in the intellectual realm before and has produced more or less convincing results. Educators, for example, have gone in for quantitative investigation and have succeeded in parcelling off and rating talent as by pint, quart, and gallon.

* * *

The authors of "Trends in Musical Taste" hold their survey inside a reasonably narrow field, for the sake of keeping their information reliable and manageable. They have particularly looked into symphonic music and opera, confining themselves to the orchestras of London, New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Minneapolis, and St. Louis, and to the opera companies of New York and Chicago. They put the relative popularities of Wagner, Tchaikovsky, Debussy, Brahms, and Strauss in an interesting light, showing who was uppermost in this decade and who in that, and briefly accounting for some of the fluctuations. They make the strange discovery that composers like Gluck and Haydn have a firmer average grasp on our affections then modern ones we may fancy we prefer to them.

Taste, then, seems to be measurable, whether we wish to think so or not; and in any case, different localities show different responses. Boston particularly favors Beethoven, New York likes Wagner. London never took enthusiastically to Liszt. The authors have no occasion for saying so, but Paris never has had much to do with Tchaikovsky.

W. P. T.

The Book Window

History of the Latin-American Nations, by William Spence Robertson (Appleton-Century, $4), revises and brings down to date a work first registered for copyright 21 years ago. As a third edition, the book may be presumed to have stood all the test that could in reason be demanded for attitude, readability, and reliability. Doubtless the chapters are conceived in a North American light; but then, they are written to enlighten North Americans. Interesting and instructive among them is the one on Venezuela, which sums up in a particularly calm, yet outspoken, way the administration of the long-term dictator, Gómez.

Francis Bacon on Communication and Rhetoric, by Karl R. Wallace (University of North Carolina Press, $5), gives evidence that today's style of discourse traces back largely to a sixteenth- and seventeenth-century English philosopher, and beyond him to the Roman grammarians and finally to Aristotle. Study of Professor Wallace's pages makes evident that most theories of the art of writing as taught in school and out, and most advice on the technique of speaking as served up in lecture and practice courses, or as formulated in handbooks, are just a copy of Bacon. But a prospector here is likely to do more than learn what accepted rhetoric doctrine is founded on; he may perchance hit upon some surprising pay rock in the long-worked diggings which he can call his own.

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HOWARD VINCENT O'BRIEN devoted his famous Chicago Daily News column to a "rave" review . . . *"This is a really important book . . . We have forgotten how to do things for ourselves. If I were a kid this is the kind of book I would cherish. If in your home there are children from 6 to 14 you will do well to acquire a copy."*

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(Continued from Page 5)

morning and evening papers. This was not all local interest, as the Metropolitan also kept an eye on its new charge. Earl R. Lewis, assistant general manager, traveled 3,000 miles to hear these concerts as the Metropolitan has "taken chances" on youthful singers before, and is aware of its responsibility in presenting a young artist.

Before leaving Spokane to return to New York, Patrice was made honorary Base Commander of Geiger Field by courtesy of the Commanding Officer, Col. William G. Schauffler, Jr. This was accorded "in recognition of her musical achievements and her devotion to her country and the armed forces." Later she christened and gave the name of "Pat" to a Flying Fortress which she hopes will honor her name over enemy territory.

Many opera managers have taken chances on youthful singers. There is no accounting for how many have made good or how many have failed. At present, with Europe at war, interest in American artists is paramount and Edward Johnson has filled his casts with more American singers than the Metropolitan has ever known. The fact that Patrice Munsel is the youngest singer in the company will undoubtedly add interest to her début. As there are virtually no secondary rôles written for coloratura soprano, it is assumed that she will have a leading rôle—perhaps a substitute for an established artist. In "taking a chance" on her, Mr. Johnson is giving her the opportunity to prove herself an artist worthy of her calling, and her début will in any case be one of the high lights of the coming season.

Though singing at the Metropolitan at the age of 18 years may seem precocious, it is in fact traditional for coloratura sopranos. History records that Minnie Hauk, one of the most versatile singers of all time, made her début in Brooklyn at 14 years as "Amina" in "La Sonnambula." The Spanish Adelina Patti, as Mr. Johnson had earlier said, made her début in New York at 16 years in "Lucia"; Jenny Lind, the Swedish nightingale, made her début at 18 in "Der Freischutz," while Marcella Sembrich made hers at 19 years. Tetrazzini learned several operas by heart at the age of 12 years, but not until she was 24 did she make her début. The Italian, Galli-Curci, made her début in a small opera house in Trani, at the age of 18, but Lily Pons was 26 when she turned from a stage career to make her début at Mulhouse, Alsace, and came to the Metropolitan the following year at 27, with one year of experience singing in small opera houses in France.

As no announcement of operas or rôles for the coming season at the Metropolitan has thus far been made, Patrice does not know at this writing what rôle she will sing for her début. "Whatever Mr. Johnson decides will be all right with me," she says with confidence. Those who have seen and heard the youngest star of the Metropolitan thus far in her career, suspect that it will be all right with the audience, too. Time will tell. . . .

IT'S FUN TO WRITE LETTERS

by JANE EATON

More fun, if you write them correctly! The only rules are rules of courtesy—the same ones that influence your speech and manners. Check up on your own knowledge of what's right in writing by taking this quiz.

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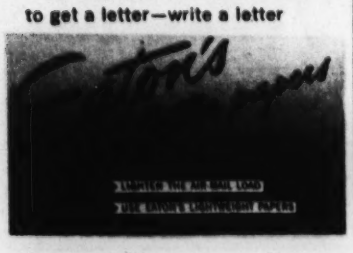

Fox Photo

QUEEN ELIZABETH VISITS BETHNAL GREEN, WHERE GROWING VEGETABLES REPLACE BOMB DEBRIS

Bombed Areas Grow Vegetables

BETHNAL GREEN, one of London's poorer districts, is now proud to have brought into being the Bethnal Green (Bombed Sites) Producers' Association. For less than two years various pieces of land which once had been "bombed sites"—in plain words, masses of rubble and debris—are now growing vegetables and, in some cases, have space for rabbits and poultry.

The first of these spaces—and they now number over 40—was started by children who began by clearing the bricks and rubble from a bombed site. The ground was then dug over and seeds were sown. Lettuces appeared, and disappeared; fencing of sorts was put up and guards kept night watch over the precious seedlings. And one day, Mr. W. J. Jordan, the High Commissioner for New Zealand, and originally a Shoreditch man, came and officially opened the site now almost gay with flowers in tubs, beginning of an herbaceous border, and cabbages. And he had brought a first gift of seed.

* * *

A beginning had been made, and as there was no lack of similar sites the habit began to spread. There was no dearth either of potential allotment holders. It was in May, 1942, that the Bombed Sites Association was formed with the Mayor as President. The Borough Council promised its help, which was most necessary in these days when the most simple and obvious thing cannot be done without application to various Ministries. Many of the most desirable sites, from an allotment holder's viewpoint, had been requisitioned by the Ministry of Agriculture for the selfsame purpose of growing food. The smaller patches of ground could generally be obtained by application to the landlord.

It is impressive to see vegetables growing and flourishing on ground which was formerly covered by houses on a concrete foundation. In such places, it was a case of real hard work with a pickax. This all had to be removed by hand to one side, where it was gradually taken away by truckload. In some cases the allotment holders on such a site intended to sow a strip of grass—a rare sight in these streets—where their womenfolk could sit out on a summer evening.

People who hear of these allotments naturally ask: "What about the soil, which must be all brick and concrete dust?" Most gardeners would have spurned the task when they thought of digging from four to six feet before finding anything one could call "soil." But the Bethnal Greeners got down to it and organized team work. And, what's more, this team work persisted when the mere digging was finished, and in many cases they went on to work groups of allotments in teams. Now they are proud of having put aside selfish interests and are working for the good of their communities as a whole.

* * *

After a round of these sites in various stages of development, I was taken to one which could be called a star turn. When I had seen the flourishing tomatoes, beans, peas, lettuces, cucumbers in a frame, two pens of poultry, and several hutches of rabbits—all materials having been salved from bomb debris—I asked the owner: "Were you a gardener before the war?"

"No," he said, "I was a cricket bat maker, and I was the first man to make one with a spring handle." This is some guide to the fact that he was a veteran, but his garden, poultry, and rabbits would have done credit to an expert in those lines.

In a small way, Bethnal Green has taken advantage of the joy of bringing order out of chaos, and these allotment holders are hoping that in the reconstruction of the country after the war there will be provision for a comprehensive allotment scheme.

H. G. KENNARD

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. . The League That Didn't Fail

(Continued from Page 2)

decisions of the Court was ever challenged. Every one was accepted by the nations involved.

The International Labor Organization—established under Article 23 of the League Covenant—put through 67 international agreements providing better conditions for working people all over the world: reasonable working hours, security against accidents in dangerous trades, minimum rest periods and vacations, care for women before and after childbirth; abolition of forced labor and exploitation of downtrodden people unable to speak for themselves.

This is the record of the League that "failed." Is there a record anywhere to match it?

Each one of these brief summaries opens up a vista thrilling in its suggestion for increased human happiness and well-being.

* * *

The League did appear to fail conspicuously in certain major crises—notably in the cases of Manchuria and Ethiopia. But in fact the Great Powers failed to use the League machinery in those crises—or used it only partly and half-heartedly. And this failure was largely due to the absence of one of the great powers and the constant uncertainty regarding it.

If the League appeared inadequate at these crises it was because (1) the United States was not in it and hence was always a questionable factor in connection with sanctions and penalties; (2) there was no international force to back up its decisions and throw fear into the aggressor who, it was soon evident, respected no argument except physical force.

Certainly a strong international armed force is essential for a really effective world organization. France urged this from the earliest days. Even without it, 36 disputes settled is not a bad record for this "unsuccessful" organization.

Is the League Now Dead? In recent days, the writer was at Princeton, N. J., talking with Mr. Loveday, Chief of the Economic and Financial Department of the League, which now has an office at Princeton. He apologized that he could give me only a few minutes on some matters in which we both were much interested.

* * *

"The fact is, I am so pressed for time that my own wife hardly sees me. Governments and organizations are constantly asking us for material on present and postwar problems. Officials and businessmen from all the United Nations keep writing in for League information and reports. Our staff is busy day and night.

That's how dead the League is.

Forty-five nations remain members. War torn though they are, many of them contribute regularly to its present modest budget. The League building at Geneva is open with a nucleus of 80 officials working there. Several Departments have temporary headquarters in other cities to facilitate their work under wartime conditions. The International Labor Office has its wartime office at Montreal, though its Geneva building is also open.

All agencies connected with the League—the Assembly, the Council, World Court and technical bodies—are subject to call at any moment. The last meeting of the Assembly was held in December, 1939, just after the outbreak of war. But a number of conferences of League Committees have been held since then—in London, Montreal, Mexico City.

Even in the last few months the League has produced a number of important publications: Wartime Rationing and Consumption; Money and Banking; Raw Materials; Relief Deliveries and Relief Loans in 1919-1923, etc. Each of these serves a special purpose in connection with the planning now taking place among the United Nations to give effect to the Atlantic Charter and other declarations of joint policy.

The latest and perhaps most important contribution is a report on "The Transition from War to Peace Economy"—surely the most authoritative attempt to outline measures, both domestic and international, which will be required to avert a postwar depression and maintain high levels of production and employment.

* * *

There is also a top-notch international civil service. In normal times 600 trained workers keep the complex records and correspondence involved in League publications and conferences. These workers—men and women both—come from some 40 different countries. Most of them speak from four to seven languages. They are thoroughly familiar with international procedure and with the customs and cultures of many different peoples. What a service such a staff could render in the difficult reconstruction days ahead!

American businessmen have used League material—especially the economic material—more extensively than any other set of people in the world. An ironic note, in view of the emphatic declaration many times repeated that "America would have nothing to do with the League."

In actual fact, more than 200 Americans have held salaried positions in the League, and many hundreds more have participated in its activities. The present chairman of three functioning League committees (fiscal, finance, and narcotics) are from the United States. This country has had an observer at nearly every important League meeting or conference. We of the United States said we wouldn't come into the League, but we found that as a matter of practical conduct we couldn't stay away. In our own interest we had to go to these meetings, though we went by the back door—a position not relished by a forthright and sporting people. As time went on, many Americans came to have a high respect for the work of the League and to urge our full participation.

Today, amid the maze of plans and proposals emanating from a long list of well-intentioned persons interested in new international machinery, we may well pause for at least a glance at this organization which in a brief 22 years has produced such a record.

* * *

"If you could do whatever you liked in this matter of a new international setup, what would you do?"

I put this question to three European statesmen who happened to be visiting America during the past few months—men who were not League officials, but who frequently came to Geneva to represent their countries.

All three said the same thing. If they could have any type of world organization they liked, they would take the League, made into a universal organization, with some strengthening of the political aspects and a strong international force to back its decisions and dealings with aggressors.

"You see," one of them added, "the League of Nations Covenant was not some casual document tossed off in a few weeks or months by a well-meaning amateur or committee. It was the product of the study of years by men of the very first rank, acquainted with the intricacies of both national and international relations—men who had administered as well as studied international affairs. Naturally, it is a first-class instrument. All it needs is force, and the whole world behind it, to make it an effective instrument for today."

Whether or not we agree, we may well think twice—and very soberly—before throwing all this valuable equipment, experience and trained workmanship into the discard.

Whatever we do, we cannot alter the great history of the past, or destroy the grand pioneer work of those 22 years.

* * *

"The League failed," we are told—"the great white Palace on the hill in Geneva is deserted."

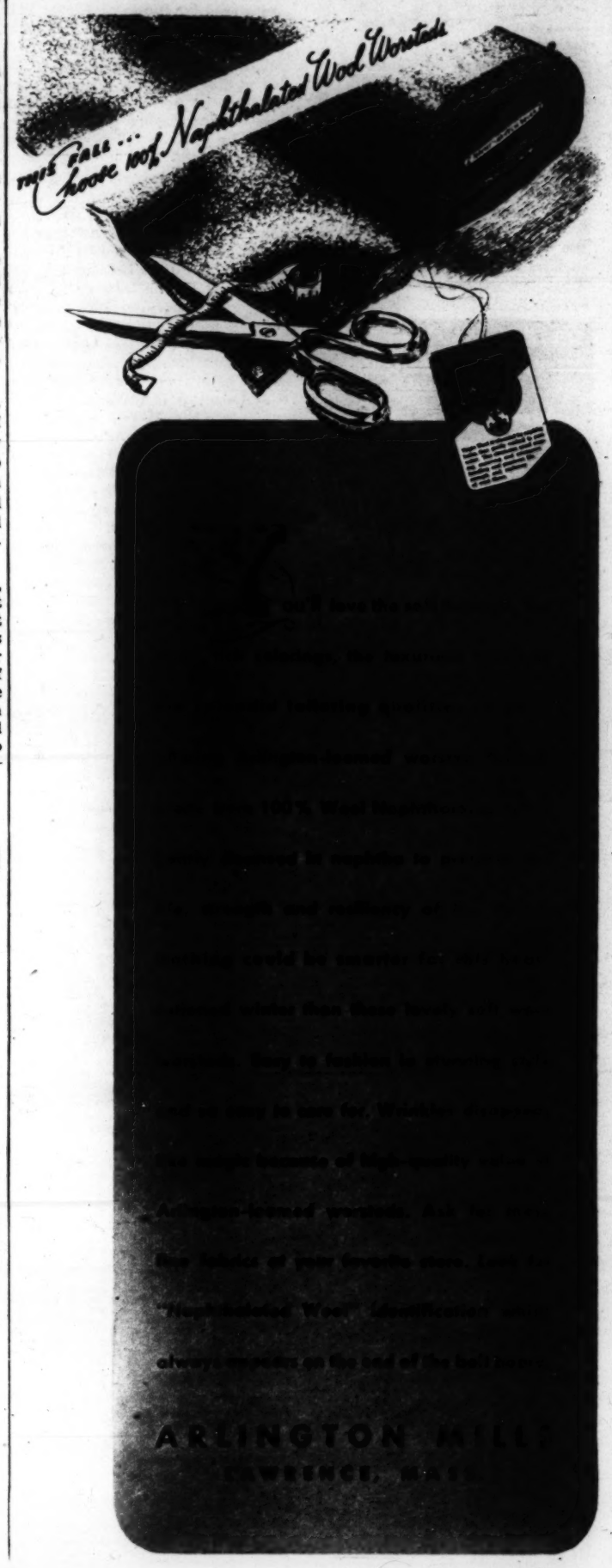
But the real Palace of the League reaches far beyond the white stone structure at Geneva. The Palace of the League is in a million humble homes scattered over a hundred different lands; in the cottage of the miner in Wales, the Kaffir hut in South Africa, the mountain cabin in the Andes, the adobe casita in Mexico.

It is built into the lives of millions of happier, better-off men and women all over the world, and in the lives of their children and children's children. It is a palace that can never perish—a house that can never be destroyed.

Some people, trying to fix the blame for that first and worst defeat of the League in 1920, said: "America failed, the Senate failed, President Wilson, Lloyd George or Clemenceau failed."

"Humanity failed," said General Smuts, speaking of that great disaster.

But the League — whenever given half a chance—did not fail humanity.



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The Refugee Is Taking Notes

(Continued from Page 7)

refugee from Austria and now the head of a movement to free his former country from Nazi domination.

"It is not a question of browsing among dusty old volumes. Neither are the libraries here a mere show of books. They have become a living, working place which is a Godsend to the European refugee.

" 'Meet me at the public library. I'll be there all afternoon.' This you hear frequently from your friends. The man from another country has a special job to tackle, of course. He must adjust himself to his country; and so the time spent in studying the economics, political science and history of the development of American democracy is of first importance to him. Also he wants to do an awful lot of searching in order to find out just what was wrong with the European form of democracy.

"The Peace Conference, as we know, has already begun. With many groups in many places the subject is under consideration and so the research done by these European intellectuals — former Government officials, lawyers, teachers, doctors, students—is contributing very definitely to postwar living. It's my conviction that the Peace Conference is not going to take place around a green table for a few weeks and then be all over. By our action today, we are shaping the world of tomorrow. And the émigré, too, will have something to say."

Adding a word of praise for the "magnificent organization" of the Public Library in this country, Count Czernin spoke of its facilities in making available even the least-heard-of books within a short space of time. The American businessman sometimes finds it a long wait until his number is flashed and the desired volume handed to him, but Count Czernin says:

"Almost any book you ask for is produced within 15 minutes. What is 15 minutes?"

Recently, an Art-in-Exile exhibit at one of the branches served a very important purpose, he said, in showing paintings, sculpture, and books by those who have fled from Nazi rule. In this instance, he pointed out, the library opened up an interesting opportunity to the public, "always intensely interested in something new and gave to the exiled artist the resounding board which he would otherwise lack."

What has the library gained from the refugees?

"They have brought about a new approach at the information desk," declared Miss Etta Wedge, Director of Public Relations at the New York Public Library." "They have revolutionized our impressions of foreigners upon whom we once superimposed our own literary tastes. Now, the selection comes from them and, incidentally, has caused us to revaluate American literature. What kind of an America does it present to the newcomer? Desiring to present our best to them, we read and reread, interpreting from a stranger's eyes as nearly as we can. We examine the tone and dialect of a book. Finally, we buy our books with the refugee in mind.

"Their intellectual enjoyment of the library gives us the keenest satisfaction. In it we see something typical of what the refugee will contribute, we feel sure, to American culture."

Philip D. Gendreau, New York

HAWAIIAN NATIVES CLIMBING COCONUT PALMS

Grow Your Own Water Wings

We MODERN AMERICANS were often inclined to reflect on the wonders of civilization when, before rationing, we were able to purchase everything from the foundation for our new house to water wings in one colossal department store; or all our food requirements at a fancy drive-in market on our way home.

But what chaos America would have been if suddenly all these necessities had to be obtained from a single tree! And not a bush, but a tree. A tree that's difficult to climb and often grows 200 feet into the air.

The coconut tree is the department store and the corner market for the South Seas.

The roots of this remarkable palm are a series of individual fibers, long and tenacious, clinging to the soil, clustered in a thick mass below the trunk, shooting out sometimes for 50 feet in all directions, below the soil. If a South Sea islander desires any part of his land to stay where it is, and not slide down a hillside, for instance, he plants coconut trees there, and the roots hold the soil in place.

But what American has thought of growing the foundation for his house? Natives in Polynesia often do. The only rub comes in the fact that one must have the indomitable patience of a Polynesian, and know several years ahead of construction time where his house is to be. The native then plants four coconut trees for the corners of his house. After five or six years he cuts the trees evenly, and the trunks are his foundation!

Let's climb the tree now. The bark is rather slick, and since the tree's circumference is only three or four feet, you had better climb as the natives do, if you can—your toes spread out like fingers, your legs stiff, and your feet almost flat against the bark, your arms around the tree, to be moved up with each step.

The bark feels fine and tough, and it is. So tough that it is pounded into cloth. And beneath, the hard coconut wood is sawed into planks for buildings, or left in poles for electric and telephone poles; or it is hollowed out to make the finest pirogues, or outrigger canoes.

Far inside the young coconut tree, in the very center, is a delicious marrow which the natives eat—and visiting Americans when they can get it. Mixed with lime juice and salt water, it becomes a salad; sprinkled with sugar, it is dessert.

Now we are high in the branches of this tree. Around us and above us and hanging below for 30 feet are huge, green fronds, like fern fronds magnified ten million times. Some of those hanging below have turned brown, and will soon drop to earth with a crash. These are actually the tree's leaves, which convert the power and light from the sun into energy for its own uses. The two sides of these large leaves are woven tightly together, so tightly they are waterproof. In Polynesia this is called *neau*. Nearly every roof in the South Seas is either *neau* or pandanus. A few are tin. *Neau* also becomes walls. Often a native's entire house is made from the same coconut tree.

All about us hang the coconuts in individual clusters. Some are small and no larger than acorns, others are larger and bright green, a few are a mellow brown. These brown nuts will drop to the ground with a mighty thud when the first wind blows. The green nuts (which are really not nuts at all, but fruit) have a thin coating of white meat inside the shell, so soft it may be scraped out with a spoon. They are filled with nearly a pint of sweet, acidy liquid that is known as the "national drink" in Polynesia.

The brown, ripe fruit has less water, but contains milk-white meat sometimes an inch thick. This is the staff of freedom. It is light, drink, food, comfort, and it is doing more than any single fruit or nut from any tree to bring an Allied victory!

But wait. Let's try eating it first. If we grate the meat (most South Sea coconut graters are made of coconut wood!), and then squeeze it through a cloth (that could be made from the bark!), we get coconut milk. It is much richer than cow's milk. It must be diluted if used as milk or cream. If allowed to stand, it becomes most excellent cheese. Allowing it to stand is also the common method for distilling the coconut oil, the substance most frequently used in the South Seas for frying or fats.

After Pearl Harbor, when ships to Polynesia were temporarily disrupted and kerosene ran out, natives taught the stranded Americans how to drop a wick into a glass of coconut oil and have an excellent lamp!

Perhaps you are getting uncomfortable at this 200-foot height, so let's throw a ripe coconut to the ground and climb down. If your hands are dirty from the bark, merely rub them with a little cononut meat, for it is the world's best soap. It contains priority glycerine, which was one of the important items Japan wanted when she tackled the Philippines. And that is why this tree may also be the tree of victory.

For the coconut meat is dried in the sun to make copra. Copra goes to the crushing mills in Australia and Canada and America, and soap is made. We don't know why the soap is made first, unless that is the easiest way to get the glycerine out of the copra. Soap would not win the war, but glycerine could. For glycerine, found in most fats, but more cheaply and readily usable in copra, is of course the basic ingredient in nitroglycerine and other explosives. It is so valuable that America and Canada have signed a contract for French Oceania's entire copra output. A few coconut husks will burn all night. These husks are the chief fuel for South Sea stoves, for Papeete's industries.

We have not yet mentioned that bees turn the coconut flowers into the best honey, that the fiber in the husks is made into doormats and brushes and brooms, that more than 2,000 commercial products are made from this single tree—including hats, belts, and purses!

You may be wondering about the water wings. Take two coconuts, pull out two strips, one from each husk, and tie them together. Put the coconuts under your arms so that the strip is across your chest, and you'll not only float forever but forget about the rubber shortage!

RAY P. DAVIS

A HELPFUL

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As a help to you in selecting a school for children in your family The Christian Science Monitor publishes advertisements from high standard schools. Look for these advertisements on the Saturday Education page.

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Even Though She Has No Previous Experience?

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Discover the joy all Hollywood has found in the companionship of a canary. You'll thrill to his beautiful melody. You'll love watching his saucy habits. And you'll agree with the enthusiastic stars that he more than pays his way with the sunshine he brings into your home. And, as Hollywood does, feed your canary French's Bird Seed to help keep him a happy, cheerful singer.

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"Would You Repair My Alarm Clock, Please, and Call Me Mornings at Seven Till You Get It Fixed?"

Over the Editor's Desk

EGONE LEFT ITALY while there was yet time, and added one more contribution to the arts of Europe which blossom in America. His photographic studio was on Via Manzoni in Milan, but the address for his cameras was just—Italy. He roamed through its byways, squares, hill towns, mountains, always interpreting the country in terms of the people. When he left Italy in 1939, he brought with him a treasure of exposed film along with a series of crowded notebooks recording every shot. The precious film never leaves his hands, and it is a familiar sight hereabouts to see an editor squinting through a roll of film held by Egone up to the light—with the notebooks spread all over the desk.

Readers of this newspaper will recall a number of artistic compositions from his lenses on the Home Forum Page, also a superb series of photographs from the Italian Tyrol in these pages a year ago. Egone was studying in Vienna to become an engineer when the glint from a lens altered his plans. He had an international reputation and a long list of prize photographic awards before coming to this country, has had some 18 one-man shows in museums and galleries since arriving.

Incidentally, in Italy a photographer is called an "artista dell' obbiettivo," which, being translated, means artist of the lens.

* * *

A warm welcome complete with red carpet leads the way to Page 2 today, as RUTH CRANSTON returns to the pages of The Christian Science Monitor once again. In a day when there is a certain helplessness on all sides with respect to the postwar problem, when war-torn minds have forgotten the foundations of hope laid in the past, she pulls us up sharply. It is folly to forget the explorations, the advances, the lessons learned at Geneva and the Hague in spite of the reverses. She writes of these urgently, commandingly, as if it were a betrayal of sanity to refuse to accept help from the past.

The title which Ruth Cranston put on her article was "The League That Failed"—a good title with a twist of the sardonic and a provocative undertone of desperation. Failed? Failed! We would have printed it that way except for a restless urge to convert disaster into victory as if it could be done by the stroke of a pencil—in such ways do we whistle for courage. So it was changed to "The League That Didn't Fail." Saying which, the reader may choose for himself between the two.

* * *

"What shall we do about Germany?" The Council for Democracy has a habit of producing highly provocative and stimulating projects, and one day there landed on our desk a Council questionnaire on postwar Germany. Several of the staff looked at it, including some of the experts on Germany, and all were immensely impressed with the value of such a self-examination as it required. There is so much clamor for a concrete postwar plan these days, but how many realize just what a rigorous task it is to make the necessary decisions?

If there is to be an intelligent public opinion, this questionnaire makes it quite clear that some tall thinking is yet to be done by those who ought to be alert and informed. It is our hope that these questions will challenge the reader into some very sober thought toward this end.

* * *

What will America do with all the ships she is building, after the war? They are helping to win the war, but will they help to lose the peace, is the vital question which Lieut. Harlan Trott considers in an article called "Maritime Mirage?"

* * *

Adelina Patti made her New York début at 16, and Minnie Hauk at 14, and both had long and successful singing careers. Edward Johnson, General Manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company, believes that they are taking no chance on Patrice Munsel, the new 17-year-old singer who won the 1943 Opera Auditions of the Air Contest and has been given a contract to sing the coming season. Her voice is a clear coloratura, brilliant in texture, flexible and limpid in quality. ELEANOR SHAW, newspaper writer from New York and formerly of Miss Munsel's home city, Spokane, Wash., writes an inspiring tale of the singer's rise from high school to opera in three years.

ALTER EGO

. . Something Out of Nothing

(Continued from Page 6)

if they can't make it, they hunt up a substitute.

Georgetta Adams in De Soto Parish, La., for example, wanted a cricken brooder—badly. But she couldn't get one. So she cut down an old washtub, put a light bulb into it, and let the chicks creep under.

* * *

Nor did Walter Brantley out in Nebraska wait on priorities to get his chicken house built. He made his own—out of adobe bricks he slapped together, then put in some old glass panes, cloth his wife had in the attic, and two rolls of roofing paper. Cost, $7.48. Warm in winter, cool in summer, the shelter was O.K. with 150 baby chicks. Seventy of them grew to henhood, and laid $278 worth of eggs last year. Brantley is now building another adobe henhouse, intends to double his flock, his chicken income and his egg production in 1943.

* * *

These are only a few of the half million families the Government has heard from who "live on ingenuity." There must be millions more, men like young Tom Abbott down in Deaf Smith County, Texas. Tom built himself and Mary a home out of two boxcars, four neatly painted rooms with a windmill out behind and a sapling fence in front. And when he finished his rabbit-proof, chicken-proof, dog-proof garden fence, he started in and built the furniture, or most of it, out of apple and prune and orange crates and a couple of old car seats.

"I figger it this way," says Tom. "Reckon if our fathers built this country, we gotta keep it goin', leastwise in wartime!"

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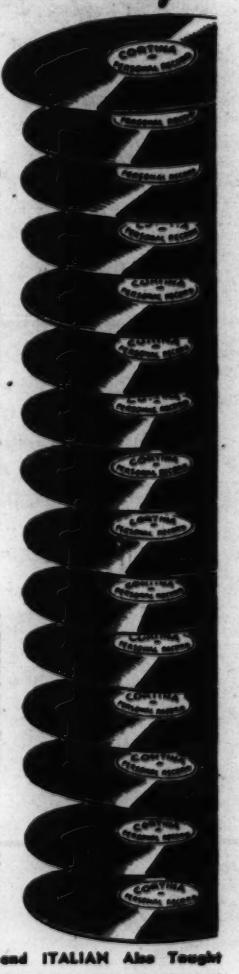

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Do You Make These Mistakes in English?

Sherwin Cody's remarkable invention has enabled more than 100,000 people to correct their mistakes in English. Only 15 minutes a day required to improve your speech and writing.

MANY persons use such expressions as "Leave them lay there" and "Mary was invited as well as myself." Still others say "between you and I" instead of "between you and me." It is astonishing how often "who" is used for "whom" and how frequently we hear such glaring mispronunciations as "forMIDable," "aveNOO," and "KEWpon." Few know whether to spell certain words with one or two "c's" or "m's" or "r's" or with "ie" or "ei" and when to use commas in order to make their meaning absolutely clear. Most persons use only common words—colorless, flat, ordinary. Their speech and their letters are lifeless, monotonous, humdrum.

Why Most People Make Mistakes

What is the reason so many of us are deficient in the use of English and find our careers stunted in consequence? Why is it some cannot spell correctly and others cannot punctuate? Why do so many find themselves at a loss for words to express their meaning adequately? The reason for the deficiency is clear. Sherwin Cody discovered it in scientific tests, which he gave thousands of times. *Most persons do not write or speak good English simply because they never formed the habit of doing so.*

What Cody Did at Gary

The formation of any habit comes only from constant practice. Shakespeare, you may be sure, never studied rules. No one who writes and speaks correctly thinks of *rules* when he is doing so.

Here is our mother-tongue, a language that has built up our civilization, and without which we should all still be muttering savages! Yet our schools, by wrong methods, have made it a study to be avoided—the hardest of tasks instead of the most fascinating of games! For years it has been a crying disgrace.

Receives Two Salary Increases

"I can frankly say that my last two increases in salary were largely due to my improvement in English, as influenced by the course."
O. A. P. (Washington)

Great Business and Social Benefits

"I am a secretary and handle a large amount of correspondence. Your course has built up my vocabulary, made me accurate in spelling and punctuation. I now enjoy myself at social functions, knowing that I use proper English and through your course can express myself in more colorful language."
Miss L. M. L. (Illinois)

From a Minister

"It has proved most beneficial to me as a minister and public speaker. I can highly recommend it."
Rev. V. B. A. (California)

Gains New Self-Confidence

"My friends have already noticed a marked improvement in my speech and writing. I am feeling a new confidence that puts me at ease in any company."
A. B. (California)

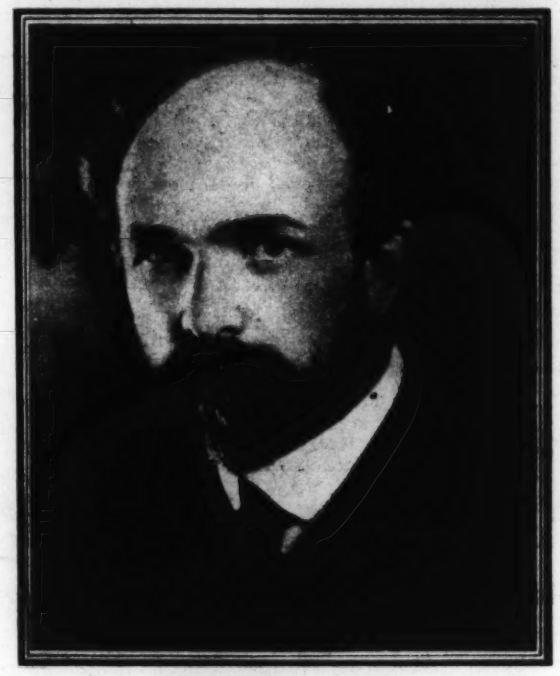
"Has Helped Me—and My Children"

"I wanted to correct my English and thereby help my children acquire correct habits of speech. Your course has not only helped me, but also my children in school."
H. J. H. (Oregon)

Finds Course Fascinating

"I am more grateful than I can say. No teaching could be easier, more practical, more absorbing."
F. W. (New York)

In that point lies the real difference between Sherwin Cody and the schools! Here is an illustration: Some years ago Mr. Cody was invited by the author of the famous Gary System of Education to teach English to all upper-grade pupils in Gary, Indiana. By means of unique practice exercises, *Mr. Cody secured more improvement in these pupils in five weeks than previously had been*



SHERWIN CODY

obtained by similar pupils in two years under old methods. There was no guesswork about these results. They were proved by scientific comparisons. Amazing as this improvement was, more interesting still was the fact that the children were "wild" about the study. It was like playing a game!

The basic principle of Mr. Cody's new method is habit-forming. Anyone can learn to write and speak correctly by constantly using the correct forms. But how is one to know in each case what is correct? Mr. Cody solves this problem in a simple, unique, sensible way.

100% Self-Correcting Device

Suppose he himself were standing forever at your elbow. Every time you mispronounced or misspelled a word, every time you violated correct grammatical usage, every time you used the wrong word to express what you meant, suppose you could hear him whisper: "That is wrong, it should be thus and so." In a short time you would habitually use the correct form and the right words in speaking and writing.

If you continued to make the same mistakes over and over again, each time patiently he would tell you what was right. He would, as it were, be an everlasting mentor beside you—a mentor who would not laugh at you, but who would, on the contrary, support and help you. The 100% Self Correcting Device does exactly this thing. It is Mr. Cody's silent voice behind you ready to speak out whenever you commit an error. It finds your mistakes and concentrates on them. You do not need to study anything you already know. There are no rules to memorize.

Only 15 Minutes a Day

Nor is there very much to learn. In Mr. Cody's years of experimenting he brought to light some astonishing facts about English.

For instance, statistics show that a list of sixty-nine words (with their repetitions) *make up more than half of all our speech and letter-writing.* Obviously, if one could learn to spell, use, and pronounce these words correctly, one would go far toward eliminating incorrect spelling and pronunciation.

Similarly Mr. Cody proved that there were no more than one dozen fundamental principles of punctuation. If we mastered these principles, there would be no bugbear of punctuation to handicap us in our writing.

Finally he discovered that twenty-five typical errors in grammar constitute nine-tenths of our everyday mistakes. When one has learned to avoid these twenty-five pitfalls how readily one can obtain that facility of speech which denotes the person of breeding and education!

When study of English is made so simple, it becomes clear that progress can be made in a very short time. *No more than fifteen minutes a day is required.* Fifteen minutes, not of study, but of fascinating practice! Mr. Cody's students do their work in any spare moment they can snatch. They do it riding to work or at home. They take fifteen minutes from the time usually spent in profitless reading or amusement. The results really are phenomenal.

Sherwin Cody has placed an excellent command of the English language within the grasp of everyone. Those who take advantage of his method gain something so priceless that it cannot be measured in terms of money. They gain a mark of breeding that cannot be erased as long as they live. They gain a facility in speech that marks them as educated people in whatever society they find themselves. They gain the self-confidence and self-respect which this ability inspires. As for material reward, certainly the importance of good English in the race for success cannot be overestimated. Surely, no one can advance far without it.

FREE—Book on English

It is impossible, in this brief review, to give more than a suggestion of the range of subjects covered by Mr. Cody's new method and of what his practice exercises consist. But those who are interested can find a detailed description in a fascinating little book called "How You Can Master Good English in 15 Minutes a Day." This is published by the Sherwin Cody School of English in Rochester. It can be had by anyone, free upon request. There is no obligation involved in writing for it. The book is more than a prospectus. Unquestionably, it tells one of the most interesting stories about education in English ever written.

If you are interested in learning more in detail of what Sherwin Cody can do for you, send for the book "How You Can Master Good English in 15 Minutes a Day."

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